

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 28.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE STATE—ITS—QUALIFICATIONS FOR PROVIDING RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

GIVEN, the duty of some association to reduce men to voluntary subjection to divine authority—given, that the only means to induce such subjection is suitable instruction, enforced by suitable men—it is required to find an agency well adapted to superintend the accomplishment of this object by the instrumentality of these means. Suppose, now, we summon into one assembly just six hundred and fifty-eight rail-road directors, the qualifications of whom for office consist in the possession of a certain number of shares, together with the choice, by vote, of a majority of shareholders, to the trust of overlooking railroad interests—suppose, further, we should gather into a second committee every man in the kingdom who can prove himself to have inherited from his father a clear income of a plum a year. Were we then to arrange that every matter affecting the religion of the country should be separately submitted to these two bodies, and that some individual who might chance to be born just one minute and a quarter before midnight on the third of September should be invested with power, and bound by oath, to carry the decisions of the two aforementioned committees into effect—we should adopt means for effecting the end proposed about half as absurd as those which the wisdom of our legislators have devised. The arrangement might be open to a few objections—and to these we deem ourselves bound in equity to listen.

It might be urged, for instance, that the qualifications of a director for railroad business have no conceivable relation to his fitness for superintending religion—that the possession by inheritance of a hundred thousand a year infers no competency to decide upon what is truth, and can add no emphasis to the authority of religion—that even in cases in which both parties were agreed, negative being added to negative would amount to nothing—and that should both be constituted a board of health, although the interests involved would be immeasurably inferior in importance, the qualifications of the men for office might be more safely presumed. Should it, however, be declared as an incontrovertible axiom never to be questioned, because not susceptible of rational doubt, that it is the duty of railroad directors, and of men in the enjoyment of a hundred thousand a year, to provide religious instruction for the people, there is of course an end of the matter—we must bow in blind obedience to what we cannot comprehend.

Seriously, what do we mean by the state, and what are its peculiar qualifications for taking under its wing the church of Christ? We are too apt to mystify ourselves with a fiction of our own fancy, and, under the name of the state, to conjure up some awful power, invested with authority in all matters in heaven above and on the earth beneath, and endowed with intelligence capacitating it to deal with all subjects, down from a turnpike trust up to a solution of the problem "What is truth?" Now we must take leave, in a matter of such vast moment, to dispel these pleasing illusions; to consider the state as certain combined associations of men—not always the best nor yet the wisest of our race—to examine how it comes to pass that they obtain legislative power, and to see whether the process by which they pass out of individual privacy into public office and responsibility is likely to fit them for the management of spiritual affairs. This we will do with the utmost brevity consistent with the clear elucidation of the matter.

A state, then, may be regarded as an organ for the expression of a nation's will, in matters affecting the safety of their property and person, or as some would assert (and we shall not stay to dispute upon the propriety of the definition) in all that relates to the temporal welfare of the community. The constitution of it in our own country is mixed, power being vested in the monarch, the peers, and the representatives of the people. The whole machinery is put together for civil purposes, altogether irrespectively of the relation which its several parts may bear to the spiritual kingdom of Christ. The materials of which it is composed are selected for their supposed fitness to work out certain temporal results, and not at all on account of their accordance with the higher claims of Christianity. It is a purely secular power set up for secular ends—and the chances that the component members of it shall be competent to superintend religious instruction, are not a whit more numerous than they would be in the supposed case of railroad directors, and heirs to a hundred thousand a year.

To begin with the House of Commons. Each member must possess (with exceptions which it is needless to specify) five hundred

pounds a year in land—must take certain oaths having about as much reference to their fitness for the functions they undertake, as if they swore implicit faith in the doctrine of gravitation—and must be elected to office by the majority of some legal constituency. The result is an aggregate body of gentlemen called honourable, the sons of peers or near relations—lawyers and stockbrokers—country gentlemen and bankers—fortunate speculators and (*rari aves*) successful gamblers—rich manufacturers, Indian nabobs, soldiers and seamen, with here and there a philosopher. All the varieties of creed may find their abettors in this assembly, and every commandment of heaven, saving that which says "thou shalt not steal," its violators, without disqualifying them for the exercise of legislative authority. They are chosen without the smallest reference to religion—gathered from all classes, but the poor brought together from all quarters, and selected of every shade of character from the *roué* to the devotee—and being associated together in one body, they forthwith undertake to construct and work an apparatus of means, having for its object, to persuade all the subjects of the realm to revere, love, obey and confide in God. Now, we will not say whether or no these men are duly qualified for what they undertake, but we verily believe that on a comparison of the two bodies, the railroad directors would have the advantage.

We come then to the peers. We are not disposed to gainsay the indisputable testimony of history, that when the Norman conqueror had succeeded by dint of fire and murder in despoiling the occupants of this land of their possessions, he gave to his accomplices in the work of destruction the estates which he had seized, and conferred on them most of the privileges of nobility. His successors added to the number of these worthies, and usually promoted to distinction the most successful soldiers. Of late, additions have been made to them from the ranks of civilians, and the eldest male descendants of the body thus created, wear the title and enter upon the functions of their ancestors. These illustrious personages become legislators, for the church of Christ, by birth—and because they can trace descent from this warrior or that diplomatist, they come under obligation to provide religious instruction for the people—and make them pay for it. We shall not presume to scan the characters of the members of this body, as they ordinarily appear to the public eye. They may be good or bad, wise or foolish. All that it concerns us to notice is, that the religion of the people is entrusted to their hands, simply forasmuch as they were born under such and such circumstances. What they believe, or what they do, is held to be nothing whatever to the purpose. They may be infidels in creed and profligates in morals, but they are none the less qualified to watch over the religion of the country.

Of royalty we need not speak further than this, that the throne is hereditary, and may be occupied without in the smallest degree affecting the title of its possessor, by the best or the worst of men, the most religious or the most profane—by an Alfred or a Henry the Eighth, by an infant or a George the Fourth.

This, then, is the state. Conjointly, the duty devolves upon these powers to diffuse and promote sound religious instruction—to decide upon articles of faith—to furnish pious teachers, and to induce men to show that loyalty to heaven which themselves are at liberty to cultivate or to spurn, without affecting their fitness for office. We shall see now what effects religious instruction thus superintended is likely to produce.

THE CONSTITUTIONS AND CANONS ECCLESIASTICAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

XXV. Surplices and hoods to be worn in cathedral churches when there is no communion.

In the time of divine service and prayers in all cathedral and collegiate churches, when there is no communion, it shall be sufficient to wear surplices; saving that all deans, masters, and heads of collegiate churches, canons, and prebendaries, being graduates, shall daily, at the times both of prayer and preaching, wear with their surplices such hoods as are agreeable to their degrees.

XXVI. Notorious offenders not to be admitted to the communion.

No minister shall in any wise admit to the receiving of the holy communion, any of his cure or flock, which be openly known to live in sin notorious, without repentance; nor any who have maliciously and openly contended with their neighbours, until they shall be reconciled; nor any churchwarden or sidemen who, having taken their oaths to present to their ordinaries all such public offences as they are particularly charged to inquire of in their several parishes, shall (notwithstanding their said oaths, and that their faithful discharging of them is the chief means whereby public sins and offences may be reformed and

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punished) wittingly and willingly, desperately and irreligiously, incur the horrible crime of perjury, either in neglecting or in refusing to present such of the said enormities and public offences as they know themselves to be committed in their said parishes, or are notoriously offensive to the congregation there; although they be urged by some of their neighbours, or by their minister, or by their ordinary himself, to discharge their consciences by presenting of them, and not to incur so desperately the said horrible sin of perjury.

XXVII. Schismatics not to be admitted to the communion.

No minister, when he celebrateth the communion, shall wittingly administer the same to any but to such as kneel, under pain of suspension; nor, under the like pain, to any that refuse to be present at public prayers, according to the orders of the church of England; nor to any that are common and notorious depravers of the Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and of the orders, rites, and ceremonies therein prescribed, or of anything that is contained in any of the articles agreed upon in the Convocation, one thousand five hundred sixty and two, or of anything contained in the Book of ordering the priests and bishops; or to any that have spoken against and depraved his Majesty's sovereign authority in causes ecclesiastical; except every such person shall first acknowledge to the minister, before the churchwardens, his repentance for the same, and promise by word (if he cannot write) that he will do so no more; and except (if he can write) he shall first do the same under his handwriting, to be delivered to the minister, and by him sent to the Bishop of the diocese, or ordinary of the place. Provided, that every minister so repelling any, as is specified either in this or in the next precedent constitution, shall, upon complaint, or being required by the ordinary, signify the cause thereof unto him, and therein obey his order and direction.

XXVIII. Strangers not to be admitted to the communion.

The churchwardens or questmen, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion as the laws and our constitutions do require; and whether any strangers come often and commonly from other parishes to their church; and shall show their minister of them, lest perhaps they be admitted to the Lord's table amongst others, which they shall forbid; and remit such home to their own parish churches and ministers, there to receive the communion with the rest of their own neighbours.

XXIX. Fathers not to be godfathers in baptism, and children not communicants.

No parent shall be urged to be present, nor be admitted to answer as godfather for his own child; nor any godfather or godmother shall be suffered to make any other answer or speech than by the Book of Common Prayer is prescribed in that behalf; neither shall any person be admitted godfather or godmother to any child at christening or confirmation, before the said person so undertaking hath received the holy communion.

BIBLE MONOPOLY.

On Thursday last, the 14th instant, a meeting was held at Bungay, to present a memorial from several ministers and sabbath schools in the county of Suffolk to Mr. John Childs, on the subject of bible circulation. The meeting was attended by Dr. A. Thomson of Coldstream, as well as by several ministers from the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk; and the Rev. Henry Hollis, of Framlingham, was called to the chair.

The Rev. G. WILKINS, of Rendham, stated that at the late anniversary of the Sunday school at Framlingham, when the subject of the bible monopoly was mentioned, a feeling appeared to pervade the assembly that the labours of Mr. John Childs in this cause had not been usually stated with sufficient distinctness, and that they were not generally noticed with the prominence to which they were unquestionably entitled; that consequently a memorial on the subject to Mr. Childs was submitted to that meeting, and approved by it, which memorial having since received the signatures of the seven ministers who were present at the anniversary, and of one hundred and fifteen persons engaged in the sabbath schools under charge of the same ministers, he had been instructed on their behalf to present to Mr. Childs. Mr. Wilkins, in conclusion, read the memorial as follows to the meeting, and then delivered it to Mr. Childs:—

"The undersigned ministers and Sunday school teachers desire to convey thus to John Childs, Esq. the expression of their personal sense of obligation for his indefatigable exertions in the glorious cause of bible circulation, earnestly praying that he may be yet spared to see, not only the reduction of the price of the word of God, but also the utter destruction of the patent itself, which can alone ensure the permanent cheapness of the bible, and place on a proper footing the printing of that sacred volume."

Mr. Childs, in accepting and acknowledging the memorial thus presented to him, which he did, evidently with much emotion, referred to the co-operation of the gentleman present from Scotland, Dr. Thomson. Mr. Childs stated that though it was true that he had first pointed public attention to the bible monopoly when he prayed for a committee of the House of Commons on the subject, yet it was his conviction that all the facts which he brought forward, and the information which he had been able to furnish, would never have become effectual, even to the extent of success at present realised, but for the enduring and self-denying services of Dr. Thomson; and he begged to propose,

"That this meeting tenders to Dr. Adam Thomson its warm acknowledgments of his intelligent, unwearied, and successful labours in the cause of bible emancipation, his devotion to the claims of sacred truth, and his efforts for the public welfare."

The Rev. STEPHEN LAIDLER, of Harleston, seconded this proposition, which was very cordially adopted by the meeting.

The Rev. HENRY TAYLOR, of Woodbridge, begged to draw the attention of the meeting to the great principle of bible circulation, which was independent of any and all mere reductions of price, and much more important than they could be—which principle was, that no person, nor any body of persons could, under any circumstances, be justified in claiming a copyright in the word of the Lord Jehovah. Mr. Taylor concluded by moving for the adoption of the meeting the following memorial to her most gracious Majesty:—

"To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

"The memorial of certain ministers of the gospel and others assembled at Bungay, Oct. 14th, 1841.

"Most respectfully sheweth,

"That your memorialists approach your Majesty with every expression of loyalty to your Majesty's throne, and of attachment to your Majesty's person.

"That your memorialists are assured no other security can be found for the stability of governments, or for the welfare of a people, than the diffusion among them of those principles which are developed in the revealed word of God.

"That in this country a patent exists in virtue of which the patentee claims to prevent the circulation of any bibles not printed by himself or the universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

"That a similar restriction has, by your Majesty's most gracious command, been recently abolished in the neighbouring country of Scotland; and that a commission appointed by your Majesty has specially reported that such abolition has been followed by a large extension of bible circulation, has promoted the public welfare, and secured the cordial gratitude of the best affected of your Majesty's subjects.

"That your memorialists therefore pray your Majesty wholly and speedily to abolish the patent whose object is an increase of price, and whose end is a restriction of circulation, whilst its continued existence is equally repulsive to the principles of the constitution, prejudicial to the public interests, and affronting to the majesty of Him by whom kings reign and princes decree justice."

The Rev. E. HICKMAN, of Denton, seconded the proposition and memorial, which was cordially adopted by the meeting.

We understand the above memorial will be presented to her Majesty at the earliest opportunity, and we would willingly hope not altogether without effect.

CHURCH RATES AT BIRMINGHAM.

Our readers will recollect the report of the church rate meeting at Birmingham, given in our columns a few weeks since. Not satisfied with the sound beating the friends of the compulsory system received on that occasion, the churchwardens Messrs. Boucher and Kimberley, gave notice for another meeting last Friday upon the same subject. A day or two previously the following address was plentifully circulated throughout the town:—

"THE CHURCH RATE ONCE MORE.

"The churchwardens have again called upon the inhabitants to assemble for the purpose of making a church rate. The meeting will be held on Friday next, the 15th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the town hall.

"The inhabitants met on the 10th of September, for the same purpose; they elected a chairman to conduct the business for which they were called together; and when their chairman, in their name, put the question, whether any motion for a church rate was meant to be proposed, the churchwardens and their friends did not even deign to give a reply.

"The churchwardens, on their own unacknowledged and unsupported authority, pretended to adjourn that meeting; and when the day to which they had adjourned arrived, with a contempt of decency as unequivocal as had been their previous contempt of custom and law, they refused to meet the inhabitants, whose presence they had, with such seeming earnestness, invoked.

"The object of the churchwardens and their abettors plainly is, to harass the inhabitants by repeated and vexatious assemblings into a forced compliance with their demands. They expect to succeed in wringing from weariness or negligence the sums which they must ever despair of obtaining from justice and right.

"The committee appointed to watch over the interests of the inhabitants confidently trust that there is not one individual in the parish who is opposed, in principle or in practice, to the iniquitous impost of church rates that will fail, on Friday, openly and effectively, to testify his opposition.

"Every occupier who pays his own rates, and has paid all such as are due and have been demanded of him, is entitled to be present and to vote.

"Every occupier whose rates are paid by his landlord is entitled to be present and to vote.

"Let all such attend without fail. And that the defeat of the present attempt of the churchwardens may be as prompt and as decided as was the defeat of the last, let them attend early and remain in attendance till their votes have been duly recorded.—On behalf of the committee.

"Birmingham, October 13, 1841.

CHARLES STURGE, Chairman."

Eleven o'clock was the time appointed for taking the chair, but before that hour immense masses assembled. The gentlemen of the liberal party demanded admittance at the door leading to the organ gallery, but were refused and obliged to enter by another door, and make their way from the side galleries across the high railings into the place appointed for carrying on the business. At the appointed hour Mr. R. K. Douglas moved, and Mr. Pare seconded, the nomination of Mr. Alderman Weston as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Fowells and Mr. Kimberley moved and seconded the nomination of Mr. Gutteridge. A lengthened discussion ensued, after which Mr. Alderman Weston, the well known advocate of popular measures, was declared elected amidst the most tremendous cheering. Mr. Gutteridge resigned his claim as a candidate on the display made against him, a more complete triumph never having been achieved.

The churchwarden then laid the estimates before the chairman, and demanded a rate of 6d. in the pound amidst the most tremendous yelling that can well be conceived. Mr. Gutteridge seconded the motion for the rate. Mr. Douglas moved an amendment that no rate be granted. Immense cheering followed this announcement, which was seconded by Mr. Pare, and carried by an immense majority, only two hands out of the thousands present being held up against it. The chairman declared the amendment carried, upon which a poll of the parish was demanded by Mr. Gutteridge. The chairman then said he had made the necessary arrangements for taking the poll, and he ordered it forthwith to commence and to continue from day to day, exclusive of Sunday, until Thursday next (to-morrow). The parties immediately proceeded to the books, and in the half hour which remained several hundreds recorded their votes against the rate. During the day the two Messrs. Sturge spoke, and were received with great cheering. The town is alive and up to the mark; and hundreds, if not thousands, are determined never to pay a church rate under any circumstances.

The following is the state of the poll up to last night:—

	For the rate.	Against the rate.
First Day (Friday)	56	445
Second Day (Saturday)	84	552
Third Day (Monday)	117	1443
Fourth Day (Tuesday)	108	1164
Total	365	3604
Majority against the rate—3239.		

On the 2nd of this month, the churchwardens of Lambeth obtained from the parochial charities the sum of 761*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* for the support of the church; and, not satisfied with this, they have commenced seizures on several of the most conspicuous of the dissenters in the parish, in default of payment of church rates. On Monday last property to the amount of 9*l.* was taken from the house of Mr. John Watts, High street, Lambeth; the rates on which this levy was made being only 1*l.* 5*s.*

Mr. Lyon, an inhabitant of Old Kent road, has published a letter, in which he states that distraints for tithes have been made by a broker on several persons who refused to pay the demand. In his own case, the cost of refusing to pay 7*s.* 6*d.* tithes last year was 11*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants and rate payers of Woolwich was held on Wednesday evening, at the Harmonic Hall, Powis street, to discuss the question of church rates, and also the unchristian, illegal, and unjust mode at present exercised in forcing dissenters to pay for an established church, from which they conscientiously dissent; and to consider what steps shall be taken at the adjourned vestry to protect the dissenters from the oppression of church rates. The meeting was called in consequence of a late vestry called by the churchwardens, for the purpose of making a rate, which was negatived by a majority of 45 to 8, and an adjournment moved till the 28th of the present month. James John Green, Esq., having been called to the chair, opened the meeting by declaring, that although himself a churchman, he was opposed to the spirit of a law which taxed dissenters to support a church which they conscientiously disapproved of. Frederick Pearce, Esq., a solicitor, then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he asserted that many of the items in the present estimate for the church rate were altogether illegal. He was opposed to the spirit of church rates, which, by seizing on men's persons and properties, and exposing them to pains and penalties, in the language of an old writer, were calculated to make the Holy Ghost come down, not in the form of a dove, but as a vulture. Mr. Burt followed, and in a lengthened speech analysed the items of the rate. He referred to the case of the new church at Woolwich, where the gospel was preached in all its purity, and where the whole expenses of public worship were met by a voluntary subscription—a noble example, which the speaker held up to all other churches. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. W. Booth, Mr. Bayly, and others; and resolutions passed expressive of the determination of the meeting to attend at the vestry, and oppose the making of a rate by moving that the churchwardens be requested to commence a voluntary subscription to defray the necessary expenses of public worship.

A vestry meeting was held at Deal on the 9th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of paying the salary of the organist out of the church rate, the voluntary subscription being found insufficient for that purpose. The rector, as chairman, said he preferred the voluntary method for the object, but that having failed, felt it is duty to ask the vestry to throw this expense upon the rate, but would cheerfully submit to the will of the parishioners on the subject. Capt. Boys, R.N., moved, and — Cooper, Esq., seconded, "that the organist's salary for the ensuing half year be paid from the rate." Mr. Edmund Brown moved as an amendment, that the question be postponed till this day six months. The question being put, about 50 hands were held up for the amendment, and only 3 for the original motion.

A short time ago the rector of West Hackney took his sons from school that they might not be contaminated with the companionship of a lad whose father opposed church rates. He has since closed his account with his baker, for giving an adverse vote at a late church rate contest in his parish—the reverend gentleman making no secret of his determination to support no one who will not support the church.

The Bishop elect of New Zealand, whose bishopric stands first on the list, will be consecrated in the course of a few days, and will take his departure for his distant diocese in the ensuing month, accompanied by several clergymen. Arrangements are also in progress for the immediate establishment of two bishoprics for the Mediterranean; one to have his principal residence at Valetta, in Malta; the other for Palestine, to reside chiefly at Jerusalem. The King of Prussia has contributed largely to the endowment of the bishopric for Palestine, and it will not be chargeable to the colonial fund. The bishop for Palestine will not be styled Bishop of Jerusalem. With regard to another of the proposed new bishoprics—namely, British Guiana, advantage will be taken of the vacancy occasioned in the see of Barbadoes to provide for it, either wholly or in part, out of the revenues of that see, of which it at present forms a part.—*Ecclesiastical Gazette.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A most flagrant instance of ecclesiastical bigotry having recently occurred in this town, I deem it my duty to forward a statement of it for publication in your journal. There is but one week day school here for the poor, and that is the national school. Many dissenters of the humbler class send their children to this school, there being no other, paying a small sum per week for their education. The clergyman of the parish, becoming aware of this, has ordered many of these children to leave the school, unless they also attend the church Sunday school. Still, however, some few remained who attended the other Sunday schools in the town. On Tuesday the 5th of October, the children and teachers belonging to the independent Sunday school drank tea together in the schoolrooms belonging to the chapel; and among them were several who during the week attended the national school. The ecclesiastical tyrant of the parish having by some means or other heard of this, had the poor children severely punished for the crime of drinking tea with their "schismatical" schoolfellows. And this is not the first instance of the kind. During the past summer, the Wesleyans gave their Sunday school children a treat: and three children who belong to the school, but who also attended the national school, were present. The next morning this reverend worthy went to the school, expelled two of these poor offenders *instantly*, and ordered the third to be severely punished. This Bonner-like persecutor, and successor of the apostles, has been in the habit of displaying his apostolical spirit and mission by preaching the most furious sermons against dissent, and by depriving all the poor of the parish who were dissenters (as far as lay in his power) of all relief from the parochial charities.

I wonder whether he ever reads the commands of that Master whose minister he pretends to be, and whom he professes to serve—"Love your enemies." "Bless, and curse not." Surely it is high time that such things as these should be put a stop to in this "land of liberty," and that ecclesiastical tyranny and persecution should not be permitted again to reign rampant.

I remain, your obedient servant,
Davertry, Oct. 16, 1841.

A NONCONFORMIST.

THE STATE OF THE NATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am a constant reader, and a sincere admirer of your paper. I love your uncompromising advocacy of great principles, and your just reprobation of a timid expediency. I have little time for newspaper correspondence, even if it were in my power to contribute anything that would interest your readers; and I trouble you with a few lines now, only because I am disappointed in not finding any remarks from your pen on the letter of Mr. Robinson, of Kettering. And my object is not to discuss the question which that gentleman has submitted to the consideration of your readers, but to intreat you and your able correspondents not to suffer the subject of that communication to be lost sight of.

With Mr. Robinson, I have long felt a growing conviction that the peace and safety of this nation depend on the re-establishment of harmony and good-will between the middle and lower classes, who have unhappily been alienated, partly by the extravagances and errors of the one party, and the comparative indecision and inactivity of the other, and partly by a misapprehension of each other's views and feelings respecting the great cause of national freedom. It were too much to expect selfish aristocrats who are "at ease" in stately mansions, "who put far away the evil day, and are not grieved for the affliction of Joseph," to make any large concessions in favour of popular rights, from pure regard to the claims of justice and religion. But there are strong ties of interest and sympathy between the middle and operative classes; and if the former will abandon their apathy and subservience to the covert schemes of powerful oppressors, and the latter will utterly repudiate the monstrous and wicked doctrine of physical force which has so much damaged their cause, I see no insuperable obstacle to such a general organisation as Mr. Robinson suggests. On the merits of the details of Mr. R.'s plan I am unprepared to give an opinion; but I fear it involves points of complicated difficulty on which it would be impossible to unite all thorough liberals.

But why not have some sort of anti-monopoly association, which may embrace, first, monopoly in trade and commerce, and secondly, monopoly of legislation?

I mention monopoly in trade first, not because it is of greater importance theoretically than the other, but because it is at this moment a question of extreme urgency, and some degree of improvement may be effected despite the landocracy both in and out of parliament, by means of the agitation now going on, and the measures now in progress. Mr. J. Childs's great question of bible monopoly would of course come in for its due share of attention, as well as other points relating to religious liberty.

Second, the monopoly of legislation, the root of almost all political, and of many moral, evils, ought to be made a subject of ceaseless but legitimate agitation. For as you, sir, have well observed, "organic, must precede commercial, reform;" that is, as I understand you, reform on a large scale, such as shall secure, by the divine blessing, the permanent commercial prosperity of the nation. Here two or three great principles may perhaps suffice as the basis of a general organisation. Such are, general suffrage and vote by ballot, on which the masses will move. Sir, you have in your last number of the *Nonconformist*, aimed a blow at the root of the national Upas tree. Let your readers ponder well your "forcible" and "right words." "Let our leaders, if we have any, draw out their plans, determine on the point of attack, summon the country to their aid, and be in readiness for the campaign when it shall open. There is no use in expecting a removal of commercial restrictions by the present parliament. This is a settled point. Why not at once, therefore, lay hold upon the masses—organise them—give point and plan to their now aimless, and therefore fruitless, energy? Why not take the bull by the horns? It is the only remaining chance of safety. The present constitution is aristocratic, a mere modification of feudalism. Go for a wise democracy, for representation co-extensive with taxation. Storm the strongholds of monopoly under this banner."

Hoping you and some of your ablest correspondents will give your best attention to the subject of organisation, and will favour your readers with the result,

I remain, sir, yours truly,

Baptist Theological Institution,
Pontypool, Oct 4, 1841.

THOS. THOMAS.

TO RICHARD COBDEN, M.P.

MY DEAR COBDEN.—In the *Sun* of yesterday I observe a letter from yourself, also one from our mutual friend Sydney Smith, both addressed to me, in which you plead "not guilty," on behalf of the anti-corn-law league, to the charge of having relaxed from their efforts in pressing the *total* and *immediate* abolition of these corn and provision laws. I asked for this explicit and public declaration, as much for the satisfaction of others as myself; and if, by going into court before an upright judge and an impartial jury, I could convict a majority of the league of a dereliction of principle in what has passed, even from their own organ, I have no disposition to do so, as I can make great allowance for the strong temptation to which many of them were latterly exposed; and I am willing to accept your explanation, especially with a guarantee for the faithfulness of the league in future, from two such able and leading members of it.

The money which I conditionally promised shall, therefore, be paid on application. Although "some association, whose object is, by peaceable and christian means, to secure such a representation of the people, as the golden rule of 'Doing to others as we would they should do unto us,' entitles them to claim," should afterwards prove a case in equity against me for a similar amount. If the conclusion of my letter conveyed the impression that I despaired of the people obtaining justice, it was not so intended; for I believe that, with the blessing of Providence on their united and peaceful efforts, there is a greater probability of it than there ever was, and there are no doubtful indications that the conduct pursued by the supporters of monopoly is rapidly accelerating the period; but whether the abolition of the corn laws, and the redress of their other heavy grievances, will be effected through the representatives of the present constituency, remains a problem yet to be solved, and upon this point I am not prepared to retract the opinion I gave in my last letter.—Very respectfully,

Birmingham, 10th month, 6th, 1841.

JOS. STURGE.

NOTE.—Perhaps I ought to have addressed both this and my former letters to our friend J. B. Smith, as chairman of the league, but I understand he is now on the continent.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Convention have fixed June, 1843, as the period for holding another Anti-Slavery Convention in London.

GENERAL POLITICS.

FOREIGN.

AMERICA AND CANADA.

The packet-ship *Sheridan*, Captain Depeyster, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, has brought New York papers of the 27th, two days later than the dates by the Great Western. Their contents are important. Disturbance has taken place on the border, where the "patriots" were assembled. The President had issued a proclamation, warning the citizens against being involved in the machinations of the disturbers of the peace between the United States and Great Britain, and denouncing the "patriots" and "sympathizers;" and, to add to complicate the difficulties of the two countries, an American citizen, who is charged with having shared in the rebellion, had been captured within the American lines by a party of soldiers sent over by one of the Queen's officers.

The *Burlington Free Press* of the 24th ult., contains an account of the abduction of a man named Grogan, by a party of British soldiers, on the night of the 19th. It is stated that between three and four o'clock, an armed force of some twelve or fifteen men, from the Canadian side of the line, entered the house of a Mr. Brown in search of Grogan, who had arrived at Brown's (a brother in law of his) the previous evening. They first entered the bed room of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who immediately raised an alarm, and called for the aid of their son and a servant man, who were in the lodging room. Bayonets were, it is said, placed at their breasts, accompanied by threats that if they uttered another word they would be run through. The soldiers, on finding their mistake, entered the room occupied by Grogan. Him they gagged, dragged from his bed, placed in a waggon in the street, and made off with him towards the lines. Grogan was, it is said, wounded in his attempt to escape from his assailants, having had his thigh run through with a bayonet, and his side seriously wounded. The cause assigned for this invasion of the United States territory and the abduction of Grogan is, that he had been implicated in the firing of buildings on the frontier during the rebellion. Grogan resided at Lockport, in the State of New York, where he has a wife and large family. Business brought him to Alburgh, which is about four miles on the American side of the lines.

The President has issued a proclamation in reference to disturbances which had taken place on the frontiers, and the organisation of bands of men for the purpose of aiding and bringing about another revolution in Canada.

"FRONTIER DISTURBANCES."

"(OFFICIAL.)"

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

"A PROCLAMATION!"

"Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret lodges, clubs, or associations, exist on the northern frontier; that the members of these lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected firearms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country, by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the territory of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides the line, visit these lodges, and harangue the members in secret meetings, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being—now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them, assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts; and that, if in any lawless incursions into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities, they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

"And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves; and I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country, against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 25th day of September, A.D., 1841, and of the independence of the United States the 66th,

"JOHN TYLER,

"By the President, DANIEL WEBSTER,
"Secretary of State."The following is from the *New York American* :—

THE "PATRIOTS" ON THE BORDER.

"Niagara Falls, Sept. 21."

"The patriots have, since the removal of the United States army from Buffalo, again made this neighbourhood the scene of their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

"Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of her Majesty's steam boats, lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had laid this nefarious plot, and since his arrest is said to have boasted to Governor Seward, at Auburn, 'that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he had not been captured!' He also acknowledged being the actor at the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up of one of the locks on the Welland Canal.

"The machine consisted of two casks, containing 150lbs. of powder. They were each placed on a frame 100 yards apart, but connected by a rope, with a leaden pipe and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessel. One only of the casks exploded, but most fortunately prematurely, being 300 yards short of the mark, otherwise every soul on board, with the vessels, must have been destroyed. It was about 3 p. m. Those on board at first supposed the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily mustered, and the machine was seen floating. A boat with six men was lowered, and, whilst proceeding to secure it, fired at from Grand Island, but without injury. And these things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier are now patrolled night and day by the British troops. It is my firm conviction that unless there is a strong detachment of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo, and strong enough and sufficient to show these gentry the Government of the United States is determined to preserve peace, acts of this character will be done, which must have the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries."

SPAIN.

Accounts were received in Paris on Friday afternoon, dated Madrid on the evening of the 8th inst. They give further details of the events of the preceding night. Eleven companies of the Princess's regiment

succeeded in forcing an entrance into the Queen's palace, where they burst open door after door until they reached the Queen's bed chamber. They were vigorously resisted by the halberdiers, and the battle lasted from eight o'clock in the evening until four o'clock in the morning. Finally, the palace was surrounded by Espartero in person, and the slaughter was horrible. During all this time the Queen and her sister remained on their knees loudly calling for assistance. Madame Mina, who was on service at the palace, took every precaution to protect them from the musket balls which penetrated into their apartment. During the entire of the 8th, vast crowds visited the palace to see the scene of action, which was rendered more horrible by the dead bodies of the insurgents, which still remained there. On the afternoon of the 8th, Madrid remained perfectly tranquil.

The intelligence from Barcelona received in Paris on Friday afternoon was dated the 12th inst., at that period the municipality had declared an Emperor, and the utmost confusion prevailed. Intelligence had been also communicated through Count Clonard, that the hotel of the French Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid had been attacked by the mob, and more than 40 shots fired through the windows. In spite of the attack, the Chargé d'Affaires persevered in exposing the French flag. General Pavia has been arrested at Barcelona. The arming of the people of Biscay was vigorously proceeding, and that of the province of Alava had commenced.

It is now confidently believed that General Ribero, Viceroy of Navarre, had been thoroughly acquainted with the plot before the breaking out of the insurrection, and that his natural indecision prevented him from joining in the rebellion. The insurrection, it is said, was intended to have commenced on the 15th inst., but had been hurried on somewhat prematurely in consequence of the arrival of Don Francisco de Paula.

The following series of telegraphic despatches appear in the *Messenger* :—

"Toulon, Oct. 12.

"A re-action has manifested itself in Barcelona. The *ayuntamiento* and the deputations of the province have possessed themselves of power.

"The captain of the *McLégre* had summoned to him the *Cerf*, which is at Port Vendres, to assist in receiving the numerous unfortunates who seek safety under the French flag.

"Perpignan, Oct. 12.

"The Prefect of the Eastern Pyrenees to the Minister of the Interior.

"On the 9th, at Barcelona, at the time of the departure of the diligence, the national guard under arms demanded the arrest of suspected persons and the demolition of the citadel. It expressed its distrust of the troops, and more arrests had already taken place.

"Oct. 13.

"The *Constitutionnel* of Barcelona, published on the 11th inst., announces the departure of Van Halen for Arragon, and that he had been temporarily succeeded by General Zabala.

"La Junta of Vigilancia is installed in power.

"Ayerbe has brought back to Saragossa the 2d regiment of the royal guards.

"Boz di Carminati has been taken."

The officers of the second regiment of the guard have not adhered to the submission of the regiment, except upon the condition of passing into France. The report was that General Borsó, who had determined upon the revolt, had been hanged.

TURKEY.

(From the *Malta Times*.)

By the arrival of the *Sesostri* we have received our usual correspondence, with the journals of Smyrna. The dates are from Egypt and Constantinople to the 27th ult. The news is of little moment.

The Nile arrived at Constantinople on the 23d ult. from Alexandria, bringing 5,000,000 piasters tribute money (others say 7,000,000, five in paper, and two money). This money, on account, is supposed to be a proof of the sincerity of the Egyptian Pasha in his friendly declarations towards the Sultan. It is expected that Said and Sami Pashas will return in this steamer to Egypt.

Lord Ponsonby was expected to leave Constantinople yesterday in the British steamer *Acheron*.

Baron de Sturmer was to leave Constantinople in the *Crescent* on the 28th ult. for Smyrna, to remain there a few days.

Redschid Pasha was to leave Constantinople for Paris on the 28th ult., via the Danube. He is to carry to Europe the ratification of the treaty of the 13th of July.

The sultan was to leave his summer residence on the 1st inst. to pass the winter at the palace of Beshik. His health is good.

DOMESTIC.

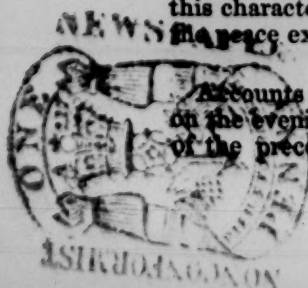
METROPOLITAN.

A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday for the despatch of business. Notices were given by Deputy Peacock of a motion for the use of the Guildhall for the benefit of the distressed Poles, after the 9th November; and by Mr. Richard Taylor of an instruction to the committee of general purposes, to obtain the opinion of the Recorder as to what are the qualifications of an elector and of a representative in the Court of Aldermen. A report of the London bridge committee, recommending a loan of 25,000*l.* for carrying on the improvements in the city, was unanimously agreed to. Drafts of petitions to both Houses of parliament, against the practice of burying the dead within the city, were adopted. A model of a viaduct from Skinner street to Snow hill was exhibited; and a petition on the subject by Mr. John A. Galloway was ordered to be taken into consideration at the next court day.

At a wardmote in Farringdon Without, on Thursday, Mr. William Walker of Farringdon street, wine merchant, was elected to the Common Council, in the room of Mr. William Andrew Beckwith, deceased; Mr. Thomas Pearce, who had solicited the suffrages of the electors, having retired from the contest.

Among the entries in the Council-books in the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the King to the Earl of Bedford, and his heirs male, of the "Convent Garden," and the meadow ground called "the Long Acre."

On Friday evening a public meeting, convened by the committee of the Young Men's Anti-Corn-law Association, took place at the Institute, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, for the purpose of forming a branch of the association in that district. The meeting was numerously attended. The chair was taken by Richard Taylor, Esq.



HIGH TIDE IN THE THAMES—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Monday last will be a day long-remembered by the inhabitants on both sides of the Thames for the loftiest tide which has happened for the last forty-one years, and which has done incalculable mischief to property and dwellings on the banks of the river. The northwest winds, the heavy rains, and the freshets occasioned by the accumulation of the land waters, caused a very remarkable phenomenon; the river overflowing its banks, and inundating the adjacent streets far and wide, destroying property, and rendering hundreds of dwellings uninhabitable. At three o'clock the water had already flowed above its usual level. At four the whole of the High-street, Wapping, from Wapping Old-stairs, opposite the Rectory-house, to New-crane, Shadwell, presented the appearance of a canal, and the water flowing along the numerous courts and alleys with which this street is intersected, drove the inhabitants from the lower part of their tenements, while hundreds were removing their furniture to the upper rooms. Several boats commenced plying for hire in the main street, and the watermen conveyed a number of persons to and from various places. All the approaches to the Thames Police-court were cut off, and Mr. Broderip, the magistrate, directed wherries to be put in requisition to convey suitors and witnesses to and from the court, and several boat loads were brought over from numerous places, who were taken back again, after their cases were disposed of, in the same way. At Harrison's wharf, St. Katharine's, the inundation has washed away much of the new work, and injured the buildings lately erected on this fine property. The Leith and Glasgow wharf was, for the first time for forty-one years, inundated, and property to a large amount damaged and washed away. In the cellars of the public-houses the torrent, raising the empty casks and puncheons, forced up the floors of the bars, tap-rooms, and parlours, and washed away ale, beer, and spirits. The ship biscuit-bakers and granary keepers in this quarter are also great sufferers. The water extended to the house of Mr. Pelham, solicitor, in Old Gravel-lane, 400 yards from the river. A poor woman was drowned in Plough-alley, Wapping. She was bed ridden, and the inmates of the house where she lived, forgetting her in the confusion which prevailed, the water rushed in and filled the apartment where she was confined. The excitement among the poor people in this neighbourhood was extreme, and parents were running about in all directions seeking for their children who were missing, and who, they were fearful, had been swallowed up by the angry floods. The neighbourhood of Blackwall and the adjoining marshes were under water to a great extent, and in many places the tide rolling in washed away the embankments, and inundated the low lands. The ship-building yards of Messrs. Ditchburn and Mare, Wigram and Green, and others, were inundated. On the whole of the north side of the river below-bridge, with the exception of the pier heads of the various docks, the Thames overflowed the banks. The Tower and Custom House wharfs were under water, and they seemed to form part of the river. The tide flowed into the inner walls of the Tower, filling the cellars: and the visitors were for some time conveyed in cabs and coaches to and from the armories. Dark House-lane, Billingsgate, and Nicholson's Wharf were also overflowed. The accounts from Shadwell and Limehouse, are very distressing. The rising of the water has injured the wharfs to a serious extent, and numbers of the poor inhabitants are rendered houseless by this deluge. Above bridge the effects of this lofty tide have been very disastrous. The whole of the lower part of Westminster was inundated. Not less than 3000 houses in the neighbourhood of Westminster-hall, the Abbey, and Millbank, have been visited by the flood, and the loss of property is very considerable. On the Surrey side of the river, the tide rushed up the sewers and sluices, and in many cases they became choked and blew up. Lambeth and the Bishop's walk were impassable for some time on foot, and among the poor dredgers and fishermen, and their families who inhabit the miserable tenements on the banks of the river, the greatest distress has been occasioned by the flood, which has completely destroyed the lower part of their dwellings and washed away their furniture. The whole of Holland-street, Bankside, Winchester-street, and the thoroughfares leading into the interior of Southwark presented the appearance of an extensive lake, and the water flowed with great velocity through the narrow courts in this vicinity, carrying everything before it. In some places the water was five or six feet, and boats were afloat in all directions, conveying the terrified inhabitants to other places. The George, Waterman's Arms, Welch Trooper, Three Compasses, and other houses in Bankside, were filled with mud and water, and it is no exaggeration to say that damage to the amount of £20,000 has been done in this immediate vicinity.

The schoolmasters of the national and other schools, who have placed themselves in a class under Mr. Hullah, to learn the art of singing according to the continental system of Wilhelm, met on Thursday night at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Hullah a piece of plate, as a testimonial of their sense of his merits. The platform of the hall was crowded with friends of this new school of vocalism, and in its gallery and every other quarter it was quite full. Earl Wharnccliffe, as lord president of the council, took the chair on this occasion. On Mr. Hullah's appearance he was received with very enthusiastic cheering. At the suggestion of Dr. Kay, the vocal class, which mustered nearly 300 members, precluded their act of presentation with the performance of some exercises, to exemplify the system of their tuition, and their progress under it. In this they did themselves and their master much credit. A handsome silver salver, with an appropriate inscription, was then handed to the noble chairman, by whom, with some marked compliments, it was presented to Mr. Hullah.

Great distress at this moment prevails amongst the working classes of the metropolis. The number of unemployed tailors and shoemakers is daily increasing, and as for compositors, their state is truly frightful. The unemployed hands in that branch exceed 1,500. The Spitalfields weavers, who deem an appeal to benevolence useless, are giving themselves up to despair, and are in many instances calmly awaiting death to release them from their sufferings. What renders the distress of the working classes more terrible is the reduced state of the finances of those societies and benevolent institutions whence they used to obtain weekly relief. The overseers of St. Mary's, St. Luke's, and Bethnal-green declare that the scenes of misery, woe, and want

that they witness are frightful in the extreme, and are quite unprecedented. They are totally ignorant how they shall provide for the poor during the winter season.

PROVINCIAL.

The revising barristers have made an important decision in the case of the Rev. G. Taylor, of Cheese-lane chapel, Wellingborough, who on Wednesday last claimed and established his vote, his only title to that vote being seat rent. Mr Taylor argued his own case. This is, we believe, the first case, at least in this county, where such a claim has been established.—*Northampton Paper*.

At the sale at Uppingham of estates at Belton, on Wednesday evening, great anxiety was manifested for qualifications to vote for Rutland, as much as 125*l.* per acre being given for one of the lots.—*Lincoln Mercury*.

At a conservative festival in Nottingham, on Tuesday the 12th inst., pieces of plate were presented from "the ladies of Nottingham" to Mr. Walter and Mr. Broughton Charlton, the tory candidates at the late election.

The Bishop of Exeter is struck off the burgess list; he was objected to by the Working Men's Association.—*Western Times*.

A letter, signed James Acland, in the *Sun*, states, "There is in Tamworth a Grammar School, founded by Sir Robert's father, for the gratuitous education of the children of the inhabitants so long as a Peel shall represent the borough; and I am credibly informed that the master informed the boys a few days since that he had received a letter from the Prime Minister, ordering him to discharge the children of all those who had signed the petition. The way being thus prepared, the relieving officer and his colleagues went round to the parents of the children to "inquire" if they had signed that important document. And the public may believe that some disclaimers were the consequence."

On Thursday se'night at Norwich on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Lord Wodehouse in the chair, the chartists interrupted the proceedings, when his lordship beat a retreat from the cries of the unwashed hungry artisans. Two or three clergymen remained to reason with the men, but the result was not very encouraging. One of the chartists (Hewett), exclaimed "We want more bread and less bibles, and more pigs and less parsons."

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

On Monday week a large tea meeting of the working classes was held at the Old Manor Court Room, at which Colonel Thompson and several other strangers were present. The meeting was intended as the first of a series of movements to prepare for a convention in London, in February next, of delegates from the working classes, on the subject of corn-law repeal. JOHN BROOKS, Esq., presided. After a few remarks from the chairman and Messrs. FINNIGAN and MOORE, J. CURTIS, Esq., of Ohio, United States, addressed the meeting at some length on the advantages to be derived by this country from free trade with America. He was followed by

Colonel THOMPSON, who was received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and in the course of a very able speech said:—I feel persuaded that I see before me men who have penetrated the falsehood, the feebleness of all the pretences to induce you to lie down quietly under the foulest invasion of individual rights which ever was embodied in the shape of a legislative enactment [cheers]. What want you to put an end to it? More knowledge, not for yourselves, but for your fellow-citizens—more union and less division [cheers]. Let us once prove that the nation, or a vast majority of it, is united in opinion on this point, and then there is a virtue in united opinion which, without demanding of us exactly to say how, does frighten tyrannical and dishonest men [loud applause]. They shrink before it. It is the provision of heaven and nature that they shall see, in the union of honest and industrious men, a force of which they do not choose to brave the operation. I have always had a much stronger hope from the Duke of Wellington than from all the word-mongers, the ablest quibblers, in the House of Commons—the men who put forth their fallacies, such as you would be ashamed of and scout instantaneously, and then turn round to a tribe of little boys behind, and tell them to cheer and make a noise [applause]. That is what passes for statesmanship in the House of Commons [cheers]; and that it is that most unhappily, it seems, we are at this moment to be governed by. We, however, must not be disheartened; a people, they say, is eternal, and it is well it does not hold its existence by the will and fiat of statesmen, or it would not be eternal if they could put it to an end [cheers]. Now, if all the wisdom, craft, and experience in this nation had been put together for the sake of making a little nation out of a great one, what could they have done but what they have done? They have said, "As God has made this island of limited dimensions, we can only, of course, produce a limited quantity of human food; and there shall be no more men and women in it than can be fed upon that food [hear, hear]. The conjurers [cheers]! Yet those men demand that we shall give them credit for being patriots, and believe that they are the only men who know how to make a nation great and respectable [applause]. Now, could they have hit on such an invention for saying that industry shall be checked, that commerce, which God has made to unite all the countries on the face of the globe, should be put a stop to by act of parliament. You shall go so far, they say, and no further. And when it comes to be looked into, it is nothing but a naked, thievish invention for increasing the wealth that is to come into their own coffers; they need not deny that, they cannot deny it [applause]. Let me tell you a story of an ancient philosopher who, walking through the market-place, took a shoulder of mutton, and hid it in his robe. The owner followed him, appealed to the law, loudly demanding reparation. The philosopher said, "Is it credible that a man like me should steal a leg of mutton?" and the judges decided that it was not to be believed [cheers]. He went to his disciples, and said, "See the effects of a good character: I did take the mutton, here it is; and because I had a character I was let off" [cheers and laughter]. Now, these philosophers of ours have made the character that they might take the leg of mutton [loud cheers]. They have—trusting to your faith in their assertion that they are wise, and great, and fit, and able to manage the concerns of the state—ended in putting money into

their purse, and out of your purses too [cheers]; nay, what is more, in wringing every industrious hand and heart in this country to the utmost, for the sake of increasing the individual wealth which they shall throw about themselves and their families [cheers]. I speak with some knowledge of the question, being myself an owner of lands; and I could tell them that their conduct is as foolish as it is wicked. Do they think that Providence has no invention, no way of bringing them up finally with disappointment? Yet it has a way. Where are we to seek employment for our families—our sons, at least? Where are they to be sent to obtain themselves a living without applying to our purse, and making a difference in the amount of the family property and means? You know there is nowhere. If you try the law, there are three times as many lawyers as can find a brief [applause]. If you try a doctor, there are more doctors than sick people who can pay a fee [cheers]. If you put them into the church, there are more parsons than tithe pigs for them [cheers and laughter]. There is not a single art or line of life in which the avenues to success are not crowded and choked up. This is their invention; and then they say, "What hard times! How our families have come down! My father was obliged to divide the family property among his sons; I shall be obliged to divide it again; and the family will at last be brought to the parish!" So you ought to be: it will be well when you are [loud cheers]. But is this wisdom? It is the folly of the wise, the wisdom of the great—of those who, forsooth, would impress upon you that they are fit to hold the office of members of parliament, or to have any hand in settling what shall be the fate or fortune of the industrious classes [cheers]. Now, this you must oppose—this you will oppose. I feel no doubt that in the course of a few years—perhaps less—a substantial end will be put to this iniquity. What means, then, should we have recourse to? Let me suggest some. As I said before, increase public opinion, advance knowledge. You have knowledge, it is true; but every man has not. There are many yet moving in darkness upon the most important points of the subject before us. Is it not true, that the efforts have been numerous by parties in this country to deceive the public upon this question; and does there not seem to be something like a morbid disposition in the public, or some portion of it, to be led by the nose wherever our enemies may desire [cheers]? Is it not before us, do we not daily see, that there is no fallacy, no pretext so gross, but if shown before the public, some portion of the public run at its heels? But there is another point of some importance—could we not agree to something like union among ourselves [hear, hear]? I speak not of those within this room, but of those who are elsewhere. Now the great division of opinion has been, I apprehend, on this point. The leading principles of popular rights, which the majority of the inhabitants of this country have always been deprived of, were embodied a few years ago in a document which was named the charter [cheers]. I had the honour to be one of ten or twelve members of the House of Commons who assisted, in conjunction with many most meritorious and able individuals of the working classes, in drawing up that composition [cheers]. When that was done, there did, as it appeared to me at least, arise another set of men, who said—"You have drawn up a charter, and the charter is a very good charter; but we are the only men who know anything about how it should be gained" [hear, hear]. Now, on that, I say, there may be two opinions; nay, everybody knows, so far as I am concerned, that there always were two opinions; for I never flinched nor hesitated in declaring what I thought, and I always maintained, whenever I had opportunity to lift up my voice and propriety admitted of it, that the great open door for obtaining the charter was to get rid of the restrictions on trade and industry, which make you poor and of no consequence in the eyes of any of your enemies [applause]. It was because I loved the charter that I wanted you to put down the corn laws, as a step towards the obtaining of the charter [loud cheers]. Now upon that let there be no quarrel; 'tis a difference of opinion it is clear, but if we are to quarrel till all difference of opinion is at an end, we shall quarrel till there is an end of the world, and all that is therein [applause]. Might I then propose, if my voice should reach those elsewhere whom it may concern, that we should admit this principle—that each shall go on his own way, without attempting to hinder the other [cheers]? We both agree in thinking that the condition of the operatives, who are the numerous class in this country, is shameful, and such as has never taken place in any country before pretending to any share of knowledge and illumination. Do we not live under a government which is framed, from top to bottom, after some sort in order to keep the multitudinous classes in inferiority [applause]? I am informed that Sir Robert Peel ascribes all this mischief to machinery. Depend on it, Providence has not so badly managed the world as to give man means to invent machinery, and make it a curse and a nuisance. Providence gave man talents that he might exercise them for his good; and if they are exercised, and good does not arise, where are we to look for the cause but in those who inflict unnatural privations on the course of industry and trade [cheers]? The produce of a given article is increased by machinery: be it so; but if there be free trade, the demand will also be increased, there will be much more trade abroad. But because they choose to shut up the channels of our enterprise, and to say that industry shall not sell the fruits of its labour, then, forsooth, when distress ensues, they say, "see the effect of machinery" [hear]. They know well that machinery cannot be put down and its progress stopped; they have themselves admitted that they could not stop it; but still they withhold from the increased machinery those greater markets which should be found abroad for the produce of that machinery [hear, hear]. It is notorious that for the last twenty-five years they have been paying your continental rivals heavy premiums out of your pockets—nay, out of your bones and sinews, and those of your families, to encourage the continental manufacturers to set up machinery and produce goods instead of allowing you to do it for them. Now this is a state of things which it is not creditable for any set of men to continue to endure [cheers]. I hope no one will charge me with having come here to give utterance to inflammatory counsel. I advise peaceable proceedings. Above all things keep within the law; not because the law is just—I wish it were [cheers]; not because the law is venerable, for how can that be venerable which is not just?—but simply because the law is strong [applause]. Gentlemen, one more source or mode of operation I will suggest, as being always, to a certain extent, within your power, and always comparatively safe. There never was, and perhaps never will

be, a government in this country which durst interfere with the rights of election. At all elections you are safe, so far as you have any power to exert yourselves at all. You all can speak—I wish you all could vote [cheers]; but if you have not one thing, you must be content with the other [applause]. But let me impress upon you that an election does always offer an opportunity which it is extremely difficult for the most tyrannical government to deprive you of. Therefore, it is policy for you to make a movement upon that point.

Mr. BURNS, Mr. WATKIN, Mr. ACKLAND, and Mr. HILL severally addressed the meeting, after which, Mr. CULVERWELL said he had heard of it having been suggested that the landowners, as a means of getting repeal, should have compensation offered them as a bait. He thought the suggester of such a proposition was no friend of the people, and as a means of testing the opinion of the meeting he was anxious to propose, ere they separated, a resolution on this subject:—"That this meeting not only considers the total repeal of the corn laws to be a measure both reasonable and just, and especially beneficial to the working classes, but also considers that the landowning aristocracy ought to compensate the working classes for years of robbery, by refunding the whole of the unholy gains wrung from the people by these wicked imposts."

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then carried, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

A great meeting took place at the Corn Exchange Manchester, on Friday last, on the occasion of Colonel Thompson addressing the members of the Young Men's Anti-Monopoly Association. The public were invited to be present, and the spacious building was densely crowded. Mr. Holland, president of the association, was called to the chair, and the platform was occupied by a number of gentlemen of the Anti-corn-law League and other influential reformers. The colonel's speech was very similar to the one delivered on Wednesday, copious extracts from which we have given.

A most interesting series of meetings was held during last week at Leeds, to celebrate the opening of the new hall of the Leeds mechanics' Institution. These meetings were attended by many gentlemen from London, Edinburgh, and other places, well known to the public for the important services they have rendered to the cause of popular education. The Leeds Mechanics' Institution has taken possession of a beautiful and commodious hall of its own, where there is every accommodation and attraction that can be desired. The library will be enlarged, the evening classes increased in number, the reading-room is opened for longer hours, officers of higher qualifications than before are appointed, and the committee, encouraged by the great success of their exhibition two years since, are conducting the Institution with new spirit. The Institution now possesses a large and splendid apparatus, chemical, electrical, galvanic, and pneumatic, which was munificently presented to the Institution on Tuesday last by the borough member, William Aldam, jun. Esq. The cost of the new hall, including the alterations that have been made to adapt it to the purposes of the Institution, has been about 2,800*l*. The Exhibition having realised between 1,600*l*. to 1,700*l*., and a subscription having been raised in aid of it to the amount of from 400*l*. to 500*l*., about 700*l*. of debt still remains on the Institution.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Manchester was held on Wednesday. It would appear from the statements made upon the occasion that the profits for the year ending June, 1841, were 50,000*l*. and that out of this amount the dividend paid to the proprietors was 37,000*l*. The bad debts written off were declared to be 30,000*l*., and the surplus fund, after this diminution, and the addition of 13,000*l*., as the difference between the amount of profit and dividend, was stated at 19,000*l*.

The amount of duty paid upon railway traffic already exceeds considerably the amount of duty which was paid upon horses before the railway system came into operation.

Such have been the injurious effects which the late heavy rains have had on the public roads that the proprietors of stage coaches are obliged to use in many parts six instead of four horses, and even with the former number the animals are frequently so distressed at the end of the stages as to be scarcely able to walk.

Messrs. Acramans, Morgan, and Co., the extensive ship builders of Bristol, have now orders for three new iron steamers, to be propelled by Mr. Blaxland's invention. The sub-marine propeller in the Jane gave an increase of speed over the paddle wheel, by trial in the same vessel, to the enormous extent of 50 per cent.

The demand for goods at the Cloth Halls calculated for the home market has been about at average of the last few weeks, but there has been more business done in goods calculated for the American market, than for some months past. On the whole, the market on Tuesday was one of the best we have had during the season. Goods at present in demand are by no means plentiful, whilst fine cloths are abundant, and very dull of sale: prices are steady. Business has been rather dull in the warehouses during the week.—*Leeds Mercury*.

At the Chester cheese fair there was an immense quantity of cheese pitched in the halls—more than on any previous occasion. There have this year been considerable importations of cheese from the United States.—*Liverpool Times*.

The *Western Times* says that the total dividend which the Teignmouth Bank will pay will be at least *fourpence in the pound*!—some of the more sanguine of the creditors think that it will reach sixpence.

The market has been exceedingly depressed during the whole of the week. In goods the demand has fallen off considerably, and prices are less firm in consequence. Printing cloths are lower in price than they were ever known to be before, and shirtings and long cloths, which last week were in fair demand, are relapsing into their former dulness. There appears no prospect of a healthy business, at least until the opening of the spring trade: and even then, unless we have a smaller production than usual, or a greater demand, we shall remain in the commercial "slough of despond."—*Manchester Times*.

At a meeting of the Birmingham Anti-corn-law Association last week, Mr. Sansum, house agent and collector of rents, gave an appalling picture of the distress in the town. He said he weekly visited the dwellings of between six and seven hundred families, and he could declare in the most solemn manner, that anything equal to the wretchedness he daily beheld could not be conceived. During the last week seven men applied to him to mark their furniture for the rent they owed, in order to prevent them from being seized by the bailiffs of the Court of Requests for food. He called at one house for rent, and the poor woman said, "Rent, my dear Sir! what can I pay? Look at these two children. I declare truly I have not had more to buy food for them and myself than 15d. during the last fortnight." He (Mr. Sansum) knew not what to do with these poor people. Within the last six weeks he gave away more money than he received.

IRELAND.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his Countess, and suite, embarked on Friday, at Holyhead, on board the *Medusa* steamer, and sailed for Dublin.

Lord Elliot met with a serious accident on Thursday as he was riding in from the Phoenix park to the castle. When near the King's bridge, his horse stumbled and fell, and he received some severe bruises. His lordship was conveyed to the castle, where the surgeon-general, Sir Philip Crampton, was speedily in attendance, and no danger is apprehended.

Chief Justice Bush has resigned. It is now mentioned very confidently, that the Solicitor-general, Mr. Pennefather, is to fill the vacancy.

The Earl of Rosse has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the King's County, in the room of his lordship's father, the late earl.

Mr. O'Connell, at the meeting of the Repeal Association, on Monday, announced that in a very short time he should have the honour of addressing the Association as the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin.

The revision of the municipal burgess roll, at Dublin, closed on Friday last, and the result has given the liberals overwhelming majorities in thirteen out of the fifteen wards. The election for the town council commences on the 25th, and the 28th the council elect the lord mayor, and on the 1st of November O'Connell will be sworn into office, the first catholic mayor Dublin has seen during the last one hundred and fifty years.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor was entertained by the Universal Suffrage Association of Glasgow, on Monday week. A considerable body of chartists went down the Clyde in the morning, to join the Greenock chartists in escorting Mr. O'Connor up the river, in the steamer *Tar*. Mr. O'Connor was put into a carriage drawn by six greys, and a procession was formed with several bands of music, and many banners.

The Lannierfield Spinning Company's Mill or Factory, at Glasgow, was consumed by fire last week. The old premises, or first erection, were destroyed, and had it not been that the late erections were disjointed, the whole of the most extensive cotton mill and weaving factory in Scotland would have been consumed. The property belongs to the firm of William Graham and Co. We hear that it is insured for 58,000*l.*, which will be a dead loss to the country, and add to the existing distress; worst of all for the poor labourers. — *Shipping Gazette*.

SELECTION FROM THE PRESS.

(Examiner.)

TOOTH-DRAWING WITHOUT PAIN.

WISDOM crieth aloud in the street, and no one regardeth it. Wisdom crieth aloud in the *Spectator* newspaper, and no one is guided by it; the consequence is, that everything goes wrong, and will go wrong, till men follow the counsels of the *Spectator*, when every difficulty will be solved. Hear the great teacher—

"When the budget was first put forth with its corn law appendix, we predicted that success in the endeavour to repeal the law would be impossible, not only in that parliament, but in the one then about to be elected—the present; and the second half of the prediction has been so far confirmed by the small events of the short session."

Had the free-traders distinctly separated themselves from the whig intriguers, and concentrated their efforts on the one object of forming a nucleus for a free-trade party in the House of Commons irrespective of the existing political parties, they might perhaps, failing their countenance, have helped to keep out a few mere whigs; but the success which has attended their exertions, when they have proceeded on comparatively single motives, proves that they might have returned more useful men."

"The event has proved that the corn law repealers were mistaken in their strategy. They should not have made a show of expecting anything from the new ministers at once, during the short and formal session: there was no use in defying the decision of the last election, which was to the effect that Sir Robert Peel might try his hand at the difficulties of the country on his own advertised terms—honest and cautious deliberation; but they should have worked to throw upon the minister, who thus assumed the office of setting all things right, the whole responsibility of the issue. The anti-corn-law party, however, seems to have been incapable of learning from the changes in the posture of affairs as they happened."

"As the reform bill delusions closed with the last session, so the short-lived budget delusion closes with this. All that fictitious excitement, that show of strength and life in the dead body of the whig party, so sedulously kept up by their back journals, has passed away. The tide of liberalism has ebbed to its lowest point; the quicksands and sunken rocks are bared in all the harmlessness of utter exposure. Things are at a complete stand-still. In the meantime, the elements of real agitation still exist; and if for a season they have been neutralised by the false uses to which they have been put, they are now relieved from that entanglement. We told the corn law repealers, at the commencement of this last blundering agitation, that the future for which they were desirous was only to be attained by cool and exact calculations."

All as yet has been error, or what is the same thing, contrary to the *Spectator's* judgment, but "the elements of real agitation still exist," and may be so used as to command success, which, when achieved, will be the late fruits of the *Spectator's* policy, and claimed as its own accordingly."

An ingenious dentist advertised a mode of drawing teeth without pain. His patients, relying on his assurances, awaited the removal of their teeth without any apprehension; but short was their trust, for he commenced with a rude tug, giving cruel torture—up went the hands to the instrument, up started the patient, and bawled, "Why, you promised to draw my tooth without pain, and you have almost wrenched my jaw off."—"Now stop, stop, my good sir," replied the dentist with the utmost blandness and composure, don't be impatient. I do draw teeth without pain, but before I per-

form the operation according to my own method I wished to show you Cartwright's manner, that you may the better judge between us, and what you have just felt is Cartwright's manner, not mine." The patient sat down again—another tug, another roar, another rueful remonstrance, another smiling explanation. "My dear sir, you are too hasty; I was only showing you how Spence would hurt you. Be seated, and assured that I will give you no pain." By this time the tooth hung by a thread, and removing it with much flourish and no pain, the dentist triumphantly cried, "Now this, my good sir, is my manner of tooth-drawing, and confess that it is not accompanied with the slightest uneasiness."

And so the *Spectator* will repeal the corn laws. In the session before last, says he, see the whig method of repealing the corn laws; in the last session you mark, too, the Anti-Corn-Law League's method of repealing the corn laws; and when the corn law hangs by a thread, we shall see the *Spectator's* mode of repealing it without pain or difficulty.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, October 20, 1841.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE packet-ship *South America*, Captain Bailey, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst., arrived at Liverpool yesterday afternoon, after a passage of seventeen days. In consequence of the news brought by the *Sheridan* and the non-arrival of the royal mail steamer the *Caledonia*, from the hour at which the *South America* was telegraphed until that of her reaching the Mersey, great excitement prevailed in the mercantile and political circles. On 'Change business was seriously interrupted and the pier-head was crowded. The excitement was increased when, early in the afternoon, the telegraph announced that the *Caledonia* had arrived off Holyhead. The contents of the papers did not, when she arrived, answer the expectations of the sanguine. M'Leod's trial had not even commenced; and the journals were filled with *ex parte* statements respecting the abduction of Grogan.

The trial of M'Leod would not commence before Monday, the 4th inst., Judge Gridley having determined to clear the calendars, both civil and criminal, before he took the case of the prisoner. The trial, it was probable, would occupy twelve or fourteen days. The papers before us contain statements as to the course the trial is likely to take, the number and names of the witnesses who will be examined, and the nature of their evidence, and so forth. "On the defence," says the *Morning Herald*, "there will be an attempt to prove an *alibi*, probably an ineffectual one. Some have absolutely refused to testify. The testimony of M'Nab and others is negative only. They swear they did not see M'Leod with the expedition. M'Nab swears that he thinks he took a list of the volunteers, is not certain, and is not able to produce it. We judge," continues the *Herald*, "that though a strong case will be made against M'Leod, the jury will not agree upon a verdict." The approaching trial had caused the greatest excitement, not only at Utica, but throughout the whole state of New York. The paper, from which we have already quoted, concludes an article on the M'Leod case by remarking that "the grounds of difference between the two great nations are daily and hourly growing broader and better defined; the atrocious kidnapping of Colonel Grogan has stirred the whole northern frontier to a flood of mutiny, and there is the strongest necessity for prompt and energetic action, either to maintain peace or prepare for war."

The abduction of Grogan forms the subject of statement and discussion in all the papers. So far as the facts of the case are concerned, the additional matter corroborates the statements of the arrest previously received and published in this journal. They are all *ex parte*, and must, therefore, be received with distrust and suspicion. We are still without any explanation of the transaction on the part of the British authorities, the only paragraph relating to the arrest given in the New York papers being the following, from the *Montreal Gazette*:—

"The notorious Grogan, whose name, coupled with different aggravated cases of incendiarism on the frontier, is doubtless familiar to our readers, was yesterday brought to this city, in charge of a party of the Queen's Light Dragoons, and safely lodged in gaol."

The official representations respecting the arrest of Grogan had been sent to Washington. The Secretary of State would immediately lay these representations before Mr. Fox, the British minister, and call upon him for an immediate disavowal or a reparation for the injury to the individual, and indignity to the state.—*Times*.

Subsequently to the receipt of the above intelligence the British and North American royal mail steamer the *Caledonia*, Captain M'Kellar, arrived at Liverpool at a late hour last night. She sailed from Boston on her appointed day, the 2nd inst. She encountered on the passage to Halifax a violent storm, which prevented her from making the latter port on the 7th. During the storm her foreyard was carried away, and in its fall broke the legs of the second mate and the carpenter, besides injuring, more or less, seven of the crew. The second mate and carpenter have been left at Halifax.

The news brought by the *Caledonia* is only a few hours later than that brought by the *South America*; and contains nothing additional except a paragraph from the *Montreal Gazette* respecting the seizure of Grogan from which two important facts appear—first, that the force seizing Grogan was a volunteer, and not a regular force. Second, that opinion in Montreal is settled, that if the man were kidnapped within the borders he should immediately be given up.

The funeral of Lord Sydenham took place at Kingston on the 23d ult. The occasion was made a day of mourning, and observed with all the solemnities of the Sabbath. Immediately after the funeral, his Excellency Lieutenant-General, Sir Richard Jackson, was sworn in as Administrator of the Government at Alwington-house, in the presence of the Judges, Executive Council, Heads of Departments, such members of the Legislative Council and Assembly as were in town, and members of the bar.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE, THIS DAY.

The supply of wheat this morning is very small; the high tides and contrary gales having prevented the arrival of vessels. The prices of Monday are fully supported; but very little business doing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," dated London, should make inquiry of some legal gentleman. We are unable to afford the requisite information.

"J. Humphreys" received.

We shall be unable to take up the point suggested by our correspondent from Camden Town, at present—and we think with him, that if taken up at all, it should be in a series of articles.

Remarks on the Bishop of Chester's charge next week.

"H." Perth, under consideration.

The letter of Mr. Massie is too long for us.

Our correspondent from Wellington needs no advice. He cannot do better than carry into effect the plan which he has detailed.

"Noncon." The subject adverted to is hardly important enough for the space which would be occupied in our columns by his letter.

The Anti-Slavery document next week.

We respectfully request our country friends, in all possible cases, to give their orders to the news agents in their respective localities; where this is impracticable, the better way is to send the amount of subscription (26s. per annum) by post-office order, direct to the office, which will secure the regular transmission of the paper to their address.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

GATHERING CLOUDS.

THE storm is beating up against the wind. The ground breeze which sprung up at the late election in favour of conservatism, whilst it sweeps the surface with some violence, and whirls away like straws and rubbish the petitions and memorials of a starving population, has done nothing to dissipate the thick clouds which overhang the cause of monopoly. Darker and darker grows the prospect. The dread Power, before whom dukes and premiers are as nothing, seems to be beckoning up the elements of confusion. They are mustering in unwonted strength. All events drive to one point, as though conspiring to overwhelm aristocratic oppression. Sir Robert Peel and his cabinet might as well attempt to whiffle away the tempest as to stay the slow but steady advance of that retribution which, even in this world, never fails to overtake selfishness and tyranny. Onward it comes, heedless alike of official declarations and constitutional forms. There would scarcely seem to be a necessity for the people to stir. Were they to remain as they are, sublimely silent, conservatism would yet meet its fate—for the principles it has taken much time and many pains to sow in every quarter of the globe, like the fabled dragons' teeth, are springing up into armed legions to destroy it.

The law of retribution, we take it, is no mystery. Injustice, whether its growth be gradual or rapid, carries within it the germs of its own extinction. It cannot be perpetual. A limit is drawn around its existence which it may not pass. By an ordinance which man is unable to repeal, it gives birth to and cherishes the offspring which will at last devour it.

Illustrations of this truth are budding every day. Every mail that arrives places at the feet of the new cabinet fresh materials of difficulty—not the result, as would appear to superficial observation, of concurrent chances—but simply the ripened product of causes put into operation long since by aristocracy itself. The debt, commercial distress, poor law discontent, colonial uneasiness—these are but the legitimate fruits of those principles of class government pursued with undeviating consistency by the predominant interest, and every one of them serves for "gall and wormwood" to Sir Robert Peel's administration. Taking the honourable baronet's government as the representative of toryism, it is impossible not to perceive that it is destined to bear the sins of past generations—to reap the natural harvest of misdeeds seemingly buried long since in oblivion. The extraordinary complication of difficulties which surround and entangle it, was woven by the perverse ingenuity of its own parents—and nothing is happening at the present moment to endanger its existence for which it has not tory principles to thank. It will eat of nothing, however bitter, which its own hand has not prepared.

These thoughts are suggested by recent intelligence from America. The revolutionary fire, originally kindled by the collision of the aristocratic and democratic principles in Canada, has never, it would seem, been extinguished. Overpowering force smothered it for a season—but it smouldered unobserved; and now, fanned by the "sympathisers" on the American border, threatens not merely to burst out in all its pristine fury, but even to light up the flames of war between this country and the United States. On ordinary aristocratic principles of government, war seems all but inevitable. See now the chain of cause and effect. Toryism misgoverned Canada—misgovernment provoked disaffection—disaffection invited lawless ambition to work out its own ends under colour of sympathy with the oppressed. Hence, possibly, will come war between the mother and the daughter countries—and war, should it eventually take place, will hasten the overthrow of aristocratic ascendancy.

For, boast as we will, we are unprepared for war—we cannot stand it. Debt and corn laws have already bowed us to the earth. Additional burdens we cannot bear—and the loss of our trade with America would ruin us outright. Manchester will not permit war—nor Birmingham, nor Sheffield. Liverpool and Bristol might face pestilence with more equanimity. Leicester, fast decaying, would sink from sheer exhaustion. Tell us not of our ships and well-stored arsenals, our disciplined regiments and our national honour. We say that war abroad will be the signal for revolution at home. Your corn laws, happily, have tied up your hands. We cannot have war without general starvation. Even now our income can-

not be brought up to the level of our expenditure, and fresh taxation is an experiment upon which a tory government dare not venture. But close the continent of America against our manufacturers, and lay upon our manufacturers fearfully augmented burdens, and the end will not be far off. Worn out at last, our people will become desperate—and aristocracy, which has entailed upon them a thousand woes, will be shivered to pieces amid general execration.

Before Sir Robert has had time to digest the bitter tidings from across the Atlantic, he will be compelled to chew the cud of another document, scarcely less unpalatable to him and to his party—we allude to the census for 1841. He will find therein the doom of the landocracy written with the unerring finger of heaven. According to the *Spectator* the returns will show a decrease of our agricultural population amounting to above two per cent., and an increase of population in our manufacturing districts amounting to at least thirty per cent. The land, then, cannot employ the number of hands at present engaged in its cultivation, and from every rural parish new swarms migrate year by year, to seek subsistence through the medium of our manufacturers. But, thanks to those corn laws which Sir Robert comes into office to uphold, they are already overstocked with labourers. Fresh comers will depress the wages of those now employed in the various branches of manufacturing industry. Labourers will increase as the demand for them diminishes. And poverty, rendered all but universal by aristocratic selfishness, will fasten, in the end, upon landed estates, and eat up through the medium of poor's rates the forced prosperity of men who, in defiance of justice and morality, "make haste to be rich."

Yes! tyranny is rapidly working out its own downfall. Conservatism in proportion as it is conservative will undo itself. The cries of famishing thousands have long been disregarded—but who is Sir Robert Peel, or even the now tottering duke, that they should set at naught the laws of God himself? Class legislation is ensnared in its own toils—and the reed upon which it has leant will serve to pierce it through at last. As events unfold, toryism becomes more and more impracticable. Its brief triumph evidently precedes its final overthrow. It stands at this moment just where its deadliest enemies would wish it to stand—in a position which will compel it to render account for well nigh a hundred years of misrule. It has thrust itself into responsibility, just as responsibility is like to be of the heaviest and most overwhelming. It has not sown and left others to reap, but after a short interval of rest, has taken the sickle in hand at the precise period when the harvest is ripe. The representatives of every section of conservatism are gathered together in Peel's cabinet—and should it fall, as fall we believe it must, its defeat and ruin will be the defeat and ruin of the whole class. For our part, we are content to wait and watch—for since the electoral triumph of the party, we have been admiringly observant of the fact, that every event which turns up, turns up against the tory administration.

THE SUFFRAGE—A RIGHT.

THAT government is made for man, and not man for government, we take to be a self-evident truth; and that "the people are the legitimate source of power," we apprehend to be its proper corollary. We take our start from this latter maxim—a maxim which few will be disposed to deny, and we think the way from it to the conclusion that "the suffrage is the right of all men," lies through the region of strict argumentation, and is neither circuitous nor long. It is plainly a matter of importance, at the outset of a sincere effort to bring the middle and the labouring classes into unison, to have this point cleared up to the satisfaction of both parties. Much of what we shall hereafter submit to their notice, will derive its meaning and borrow its force from this fundamental principle. The truth once admitted, will draw after it a long train of useful and persuasive considerations, which can enter into the understanding only by the same door, and which, if this maxim be rejected, must tarry outside along with it. We, therefore, respectfully invite the attention of both parties to the question.

The suffrage has been denied to be a right, otherwise than as that right is conferred upon subjects by legislation. The theory is to this effect. Organised society is the creature of conventional arrangement in which natural rights are resigned in exchange for the advantage of protection. As a member of society, man can possess no rights but those with which society endows him. He has entered upon a new state. He comes under an entirely new set of conditions. His natural rights are left behind him when he quits a position of isolated independence, and the political rights which thenceforth he may enjoy are conferred upon him by an understood mutual agreement. Government is *for* the people—and when we avail ourselves of its benefits, we give up all claim of independent right, and come under law to what is expedient. What is expedient for society becomes the proper measure of our privileges, and all questions affecting our political relations must be referred to that standard. Now the franchise is clearly a question of this sort—consequently no right to the franchise can be admitted, but such as society confers.

We trust we have given the outline of this theory clearly and fairly. Such, at least, has been our wish—for we seek truth and not victory. It behoves us to allow, which we do with all cheerfulness, that the political school in which this doctrine is cherished, is distinguished by respectability, talent, and liberal opinions, and that its sentiments are worthy of deferential examination. Frankly conceding thus much we must take leave to observe, however, that it is a school of which acute perception is a far more prominent characteristic than profundity of thought—that its reasonings are more striking for their ingenuity than their truth—and that its principles

although somewhat more recondite, and susceptible of a somewhat higher polish than the decisions of common sense, would scarcely endure so well the wear and tear of long ages of practical use. But we digress.

When man enters into a conventional state, and gives up independence with a view to protection, a tacit compact, we take it, is effected between the several members of society considered as individuals, and society itself considered in its collective capacity. He passes away from a state of solitude (if we may coin a word to express our meaning with precision) into a state of aggregation, as a means to an end—that end comprehending all the advantages arising from social order. Government is his creature, framed exclusively for his benefit, and invested with powers delegated by himself to answer purposes essential to his welfare. "I give you authority that you may give me protection," is the true interpretation of the maxim that "the people are the only legitimate source of power." Now a compact supposes that, whatever else we concede to the covenanting party, we do not and cannot part with the ultimate right to see that the conditions of the agreement are fulfilled. That must remain with us; for the very essence of a bargain resides in the right of each party to demand the fulfilment of its terms. To government it belongs to define allegiance, to us it belongs to define protection. We have clearly a right to demand that the thing for which we invest the state with power, be performed by the state—and of the fidelity of the state to its trust, we reserve to ourselves the right of exercising judgment. We reserve it—it is not bestowed upon us by government—it belongs to us irrespectively of all conventional law; for without it conventionalism is a mere contradiction, and the doctrine that government is either *from* the people or *for* them, is a sheer absurdity.

Here, then, we have one right enjoyed by men in society, having its foundations deeper than society itself—the right of claiming from the state, that it accomplish the ends for which it was originally constituted, and of judging for themselves whether it has accomplished them or no. But this right infers another. It infers that they retain the power to give expression to that judgment, and that such expression becomes a component element of the influence by which government is ultimately controlled. When the right remains with us to demand, the right to enforce the demand is presupposed, and is checked only by the higher laws of morality and religion. But subject to such checks, there is but one conceivable method of giving to our judgment a practical authority—namely, that of allowing it a fair representation in the national councils. The right consequently to be part and parcel of the government which exists *for* us, and whose power is power delegated to it by ourselves; in other words, the right to enforce our view of its obligations by proxy—i. e. to have our voice in the election of those who are to determine upon what is or what is not protection, is evidently antecedent to all conventional arrangement, and must stand or fall with the maxim with which we started, "that the people are the only legitimate source of power."

If there be any flaw in this chain of reasoning, we profess ourselves unable to detect it until better advised. We might render it yet more clear, by synthetical illustrations of the origin of government, did we deem it necessary to sustain our conclusion. Should our views be controverted, we may betake ourselves to this resort. Meanwhile, however, we shall assume that the question is proved, and shall take it for granted, that the unrepresented classes are as clearly entitled to the franchise as those who enjoy it, and that the refusal of the suffrage which they ask, is simply the triumph of might over right. We shall attempt to show the evils which have resulted from this infraction of justice, and the advantages which may be calculated to spring out of the adoption of a rule, deeper than all conventional maxims, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you."

PROSPECT OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

WE have given in a preceding page the intelligence which has recently reached this country, from the United States. Our readers will peruse it with painful interest. It would seem, that the excitement generated by the approaching trial of M'Leod, had drawn out to the surface the disaffection yet rankling in our Canadian colony. Of this, American borderers have taken advantage. Hostilities have commenced. All the aspects of the affair are threatening. A rupture with America appears not improbable; and war—fell, ruthless war may ere long be added to the calamities which already afflict our unhappy country.

We are not about to speculate upon the course which our government will be likely to pursue in reference to the events above alluded to, nor shall we utter an opinion about what our "national honour" as it is called, may seem to require. Full materials for forming a judgment as to which party is to be considered as the aggressor, are not before us—neither, if they were, would they alter our view of the subject, regarded in its broadest light. The national mind has, unhappily, become so deeply imbued with false principles, that the heaviest of all curses which can befall mankind, is often spoken of as inevitable, when the dictates of common sense, if allowed to prevail, would avert the calamity with the utmost ease. We have been trained as a people in the aristocratic school, and we are wont to think much after their fashion—so that the loss of one life under exciting but unjustifiable circumstances, is regarded even by Christian men, as a reasonable ground for forthwith sacrificing thousands of our own fellow countrymen, in no better service than that of taking the lives of thousands of those who bear the arms of the country which has affronted us. It is time, surely, to get out of that groove of thought and feeling, and allow our minds to run in one somewhat more consistent with Christian principles.

Take now the present case. It may be as well to ask ourselves what possible end can be answered by a war with America. When we insist so stoutly upon the necessity of preserving untarnished the national honour, what is it we mean? We will just state in a few plain words what the object is, at which, in case of war, we should be aiming—and we will then attempt to show what the whistle would cost us—and we invoke the good sense, to say nothing of the christian principle, resident in our land, to hold itself prepared to declare that war shall in no wise be.

We cannot better answer our first purpose than by presenting the reader with the following passage from Thomas Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* :—

"What, speaking in quite unofficial language, is the net purport and upshot of war? To my own knowledge, for example, there dwell and toil, in the British village of Dumdrudge, usually some 500 souls. From these, by certain 'natural enemies' of the French, there are successively selected during the French war, say thirty able bodied men: Dumdrudge at her own expense, has suckled and nursed them; she has, not without difficulty and sorrow, fed them up to manhood, and even trained them to crafts, so that one can weave, another build, another hammer, and the weakest can stand under thirty stone avoirdupois. Nevertheless, amid much weeping and swearing, they are selected; all dressed in red; and shipped away at the public charges, some 2000 miles, or say, only to the south of Spain; and fed there till wanted. And now to that same spot in the south of Spain, are thirty similar French artisans, from a French Dumdrudge in like manner wending; till at length after infinite effort, the two parties come into actual juxtaposition; and thirty stands fronting thirty, each with a gun in his hand. Straightway, the word 'fire' is given; and they blow the souls out of one another; and in place of sixty brisk useful craftsmen, the world has sixty dead carcasses which it must bury, and anew shed tears for. Had these men any quarrel? Busy as the devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart; were the entirest strangers; nay, in so wide a universe, there was even, unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton! their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."

According to this graphic representation of the main purport of war, the accuracy of which none will venture to impugn, we may interpret "national honour," for which we deem ourselves obliged to submit to the curse, to mean nothing more than the reputation we have obtained for our superior expertness in the practice of gunnery. This view of it may seem infinitely ridiculous: but if any man of reflection will just sit down, and resolve "the national honour" into its simple elements, the *residuum* left by the process will be found to be this, and nothing more.

Such is the whistle. Let us see, now, what in the present case, each party would have to pay for it.

We shall say nothing of the thousands of lives which would be sacrificed, on both sides—for, unhappily, men seldom appear to comprehend the value of life, unless their own may chance to be in danger. Nor shall we attempt to calculate the millions of money which would be wasted—for even this, if we can manage to view it as a remote evil—as a burden to be sustained by our children rather than by ourselves—is found of small avail to prevent us from cheering on our rulers to undertake a war. We will advert only to what we must sacrifice during the coming two years, and if the whole rationality and christianity of the empire does not rise up to protest against war with America, we shall be much surprised.

Of course our trade with the United States would be brought to a sudden close—the raw material upon which much of our manufacturing industry has wont to be employed, and which we have obtained from American markets, would no longer come over to us, nor would our manufactured goods be received by them. Here are three parties deeply injured, if not ruined. The planter, the manufacturer, and the connecting link between the two—the ship proprietor and carrier. All the hands amounting not merely to thousands, but to millions, engaged, from first to last, in one branch of business, namely, cotton, are thrown out of the sphere, in which they have been accustomed to find their subsistence, by the sudden jar of national collision. They cannot starve. They wish to secure a livelihood by honest industry. They will attempt, consequently, at any sacrifice to themselves, to wriggle themselves into one or other of the established modes of getting bread, not wholly cut off by the war. The confusion, the anxiety, the terrible privations, the deep reverses, and the general depression which such a state of things would necessarily occasion, can only be faintly imagined, much less can it be described.

Let this view of the subject suffice for the present. Fervently do we hope that the *Caledonia* will dispel the apprehensions excited by the latest intelligence from the United States. Should this unhappily fail to be the case, we shall deem it a duty incumbent upon us to return to the subject.

POOR LAW INDEPENDENCE.

IN the various discussions which have been raised about the new poor law, a great deal has been said by our enlightened rulers about its moral effects, in fostering a spirit of independence among the labouring poor. It is highly important, we have been told, that the poor should be urged to cultivate habits of self-dependence; that it is essential for their own moral well-being, as well as for the public good, that they should cherish an honest pride in providing for themselves; that it is becoming and proper that they should look and walk erect like men, and not crawl through life with the downcast and guileful demeanor of slaves. All this sounds well; and we might be tempted to think, as we hear aristocratic statesmen give utterance to such sentiments, that they are really men who indulge juster notions of the dignity of human nature, and of the claims to respect which intellect and moral agency confer on their possessor, than we have been wont to give them credit for. We are impressed, however, with the idea that language of this kind is not such as we

have been used to hear from these quarters, and we are naturally led to inquire to what causes we are to attribute the change.

We know very well that the defects and abuses of the old poor law were the most glaring in agricultural districts; and that, although the new system was made equally applicable to towns and villages, it was yet specially framed to meet the cases of rural mismanagement, but for which, indeed, it is highly probable there would have been at present no new poor law at all. Accordingly, its working was first tested in the agricultural counties, and it is from them chiefly that the illustrations of its excellence are drawn.

The time has been, we know, when the qualities which are now so highly eulogised by our governors did not seem to them of such urgent importance. Years ago there was improvidence and obsequiousness enough amongst our village population—of the latter, at all events, quite as much as could more recently be alleged against them; but we heard nothing of the necessity of checking their growth by legislative enactments. The friendly societies which have been so generally established, owe their origin pretty much to the early operation of the same causes which brought about the great change in the system of parochial relief; and the chief motive which urged the wealthy classes to support them was doubtless the influence they had in lessening parochial taxation.

Under the old system the labouring man knew that if he spent all his wages as he received them he should have a certain resource, in time of need, in the parish funds, with perhaps no difference in his mode of living, and but little diminution of his comforts. It was notorious enough that, to secure compliance with his demands, he occasionally found it necessary to show a somewhat unmanageable spirit before a parish vestry; but in other respects he was just the man that those who were above him liked to see—submissive to admiration in his general conduct—would always touch his hat to the parson or the squire, and carefully teach his children the same becoming deference to their superiors—a ready tool for any dirty little business which it might suit the said superiors to set him to—loud in his praises, on proper occasions, of all the constituted authorities of old England—and a staunch defender of the church, with mud and brick bats, against all sorts of methodists. So far there was no very pressing case for interference. As greater numbers kept coming into the labour market, with no more work for them to do, wages became less, until it became much about the same thing to the labourer, whether he got his wages in a regular manner from his employer, or was sent about from one to another to get them in the shape of parish relief. Still the case had not reached the point where instant remedy became necessary. But the farmers grew louder in their complaints of the increasing pressure, and became less able to pay their rent, and at last a considerable per centage must be remitted by the landlord, or it could not be paid at all. Then indeed it was high time to look about. Something *must* be done. The cry of agricultural distress was raised in earnest, pierced the walls of parliament, and reverberated through the country. The sufferings of the poor labourer were pictured in the gloomiest colours; and the farmer, with his waning fortunes, was held up for public commiseration, in juxtaposition with the wonderful liberality of his self-denying landlord, who was generously taking the lead in benevolence by annually returning large sums to his tenants.

Expedients were not wanting for diminishing the burden of a growing population. In one place schemes were formed for transporting beyond the seas such as could be induced to go, to places where plenty of work and high wages awaited them on their arrival; and elsewhere the more economical inhabitants sent away as many as they could to some distant part of England, where a thriving manufacture offered the means of subsistence. Each of these plans had its own inconveniences. The former was the more expensive, and to be carried out with effect must be constantly in requisition year by year; while, where the latter was resorted to, when the season of manufacturing depression came round, the migratory shoals were returned upon their old supporters in aggravated misery and with accumulated wants.

Our disinterested law makers could not see for the life of them how, by throwing open the markets of the world to our manufactures, employment might be found for those who could not be kept at work on the soil; and how, by permitting the produce of other countries to come home to our operatives here, abundance of food might be brought within the reach of all. But the case returned upon them—something must be done. Well, they must shake themselves free at all events. The system of parochial dependence must be put an end to. The poor must be taught to be independent—they must trust to themselves. It was quite impossible they could always look to be supported on the property of the country—no less destructive of everything manly and respectable in their own characters than ruinous to all the rest of the community besides.

So, then, the independence which has been the subject of so much aristocratic eulogy and recommendation is an independence, not of character but of substance—not the inward, upright, generous feeling which gives a man confidence in his own resources, and prompts to honourable exertion, and commands respect; but the outward, adventitious independence which is created for him by others, and on which he may starve.

We shall not be understood to mean that among landlords there are none who in private life are really generous and kind to those around them, or that each of them in his public conduct has been consciously actuated by the nakedly selfish motives which that conduct, taken by itself, would amply justify us in attributing to him. What we affirm is that, under whatever disguises and self-delusions, the course of events which led to the passing of the new poor law has been in the main such as we have indicated, and that the independence which its supporters have sought to establish is not the

genuine and valuable quality they have represented it to be, but something wholly and essentially different. We do not deny that, other things being favourable, the genuine principle of honest independence might be fostered and promoted by the course that has been pursued; but we maintain that, under a system which is ever increasingly cramping the energies of the poor, and taking away their means of support, to talk to them about keeping themselves independent is a cruel and revolting mockery of their woes.

Besides, what can the men understand of manly independence who are continually pursuing a system of direct control or of petty annoyance, with the express object of extinguishing it wherever it may be found to exist? The man who, in letting a farm, aims to command the mind of his tenant—who thinks the tradesman with whom he deals is bound to surrender to him his right to think—and who holds his poorer dependants as much as possible at his beck by a staff of parish officials who, in the distribution of bounty or small patronage, are laudably emulous to outdo their master in the work of compulsion and menace—such a one may talk about independence and mental freedom, but it can only be to provoke the scorn and pity of all right-minded men.

SUMMARY.

DOMESTIC news is not important. The ordinary quiet of the metropolis was broken in upon on Monday afternoon, not by insurgent chartists, but by the tide. The Thames overflowed its banks. Large tracts on each side of the river were laid under water—and the destruction of property has been immense. In the provinces, attention has been attracted chiefly to the doings at Manchester, where Col. Thompson has been speaking with all his accustomed honesty and point; and to Birmingham where another church-rate contest has displayed more decisively than ever the alienation of our intelligent population from the compulsory system. We shall be able, we hope, to give the state of the poll to the latest hour; and we anticipate that for every hundred supporters of law-church, there will be a thousand opponents.

The intelligence from America is gloomy and threatening. We refer to our foreign news and to our comments upon it. We earnestly trust that the *Caledonia* may bring tidings calculated to dispel all apprehension of war between this kingdom and the United States. To the present hour (Tuesday night) no intelligence has been received of the arrival of this packet. It may have been detained to bring out the result of M'Leod's trial, and the late gales have probably retarded its usually regular course.

The insurrection in Spain turns out to have been chiefly a military one. Pampeluna is shut up and is undergoing bombardment. An ineffectual attempt has been made in Madrid to carry off the Queen, which was defeated by the loyalty of a handful of halberdiers. All is at present tranquil in the metropolis, and the chief result of the insurrection will probably be to render Espartero more secure in power.

There is no other news of importance.

A meeting, which was attended by most of the cabinet ministers, was held at 12 o'clock on Friday at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall Gardens. The meeting lasted upwards of an hour.—*Standard*.

A bill for upwards of 50,000*l.* given to the British Government in part payment of its claims on Portugal, fell due on the 1st of October, and was duly paid by the Bank of Lisbon to the correspondent of Messrs. Rothschild.

There is an *on dit* that Sir John Owen, M.P. for Pembroke, is appointed Commissioner of Excise, with a salary of 1,200*l.* per annum.—*Carmarthen Journal*.

By the death of the Earl of Malmesbury, who was Governor of the Isle of Wight, a sinecure of 1,500*l.* per annum is lapsed.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, it is understood, awaits the arrival of the *Caledonia*, with news of the result of Mr. M'Leod's trial, and of the real facts of the alleged seizure of Grogan, before embarking for Canada, in order that he may carry out with him the determination and final instruction of the home government.—*Ministerial Paper*.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to the numerous applications which have been made by postmasters for some remuneration for the additional trouble imposed upon them since the introduction of the New Post Office stamps and envelopes; and by a circular just issued by Colonel Maberly, it has been notified that an allowance of two per cent. will be made on all sales of stamps and envelopes previous to the 10th instant, and one per cent. on the amount of all sales which may be effected after that date.

Government are going to complete the improvements about Buckingham palace by taking down the houses from Charlotte-street to James-street, including the Gun tavern. The White Horse livery stables are already closed for that purpose, and several of the houses. The parish almshouses at the upper end of York-street are to be removed. The Broadway chapel is already taken down. Chapel-street and the south side of York-street are to be removed to make room for the new street that will pass through Emanuel Hospital into the Vauxhall bridge road, to come out opposite the Standard public house. Those extensive gardens belonging to Emanuel Hospital will be let to build upon, which will considerably enrich this charity: they cover more than twelve acres of ground.

Quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 20th of July last to the 12th of October inst., both inclusive, published pursuant to the act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£17,592,000	Securities	£23,428,000
Deposits	7,529,000	Bullion	4,713,000
	£25,121,000		£28,141,000

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AT MANCHESTER.—On Thursday last the boiler of the steam engine burst at the factory of Messrs. Elce and Co., Jersey-street, Manchester, by which no less than seven workmen were instantaneously killed, and many others so severely wounded and injured that but little hopes, if any, are entertained of their recovery. As the engineer and those immediately with him were destroyed, there is no expectation that the cause of the catastrophe will be discovered. The factory is so shattered that the whole must be pulled down.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—This melancholy catastrophe took place on Tuesday week, at Messrs. Stanfield and Brigg's pit, Brierstow, near Dewsbury. The deceased five persons were all miners except Jackson, who was a hurrier. There were three other persons in the pit, but they escaped, not even hearing the explosion. The deceased were found laid in the bore gates quite dead. The accident is supposed to have arisen from the greasy state of one of the lamps. The currents of fresh air have been rather strong than otherwise, therefore no blame can be attached to the proprietors.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.—Shortly before five o'clock on Saturday morning, a collision took place on the Southampton Railway. A very heavy luggage train, which left Southampton, on arriving about half-way between Thames Ditton and Kingston, was obliged to be divided. Eight of the carriages were left in charge of a guard, and the remainder came on to London. The guard attached a large red light to the last carriage, and on hearing the mail train coming he ran about a mile and a half along the line, calling out to the engine driver to stop, and also held out a red flag. No notice, however, was taken of his signals, and the train came in collision with the eight carriages with such force, that they were all more or less injured, and the engine shaken severely. One of the guards received a slight bruise on his cheek, but beyond that no person received any injury, as far as our informant could learn. Both were not passenger trains, or the consequences must have been frightful. The damage done is said to be considerable.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE THAMES.—During the violent gale of Monday, two watermen, named Adams and Saunders, were drowned by their boat being upset in Chelsea Reach. A great many coal barges got adrift, and sunk between Westminster and Vauxhall bridges, and it is greatly feared the damage in the Pool has been very great. Neither of the bodies have yet been found.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out on Thursday morning about one o'clock, on the premises occupied by Messrs. Bailey and Co., fancy leather manufacturers, Bermondsey-street, which at one time threatened destruction to the surrounding neighbourhood. The fire was discovered by the police constable, at which time every floor in the building was on fire, and great fears were entertained for the spacious warehouses which adjoined the burning pile. The premises, stock, and furniture of Mr. Bailey are entirely destroyed. Considerable damage was done to the house of Mr. Prosser, and the houses Nos. 270, 271, and 272 are likewise damaged. The fire appears to have been caused by a lighted lamp in use on the top floor, and which is supposed to have been overcharged with oil, some of which dropped on the fragments of the prepared leather. One of the inmates of Foy's-place, an elderly female, was so alarmed when she discovered the fire, as to cause her death in about two hours after.

READING IN BED.—On Tuesday week, at four o'clock, the inhabitants of Old Burlington-street, New Bond-street, were aroused from their slumbers by cries of fire from premises in that street, in the occupation of Mark Bond, Esq. At the third floor window, Mr. Bond was discovered evidently in a most distressed situation. Access into the house was obtained, and a rush was made towards Mr. Bond's bedchamber; he was discovered in great agony from the burns he had sustained in endeavouring to extinguish the fire. The flames were speedily subdued. It is rumoured that Mr. Bond was reading in bed with a lighted candle by his side, the flare of which coming in contact with the bed-curtains, the whole was soon in a blaze.

ACCIDENT AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday week at the Victoria theatre. Owing to the rottenness of the supporters, the gallery stairs gave way, as a rush to obtain places was made by those who were entering. In the attempts of the people to escape, between fifty and sixty persons were injured; but though many of them fell from a height of thirty feet, no lives were lost.

MURDER NEAR BARNSELY.—Joseph and William Lodge, two boat haulers, have been committed for trial at the next assizes, for a murder near Barnsley. They had had a quarrel with two men named Marsden and Mills; and it is supposed that they intended to revenge themselves on those two for some hurts which Joseph Lodge had received. Accordingly, they lay in wait in the dark, where they knew the others would pass. But another person, Thomas Depledge, came by at the time, and one of them struck him in the face so violently with a hedge stake, that the bones of his nose were broken in. He expired as some persons who came to the spot raised him from the ground.

THE BUDE LIGHT.—The Bude light is a powerful concentrated light, obtained from a number of burners constructed somewhat on the principle of Argand's lamp, with this improvement, that each burner has only one circle or cylinder, while in Argand's lamp there are two. A stream of oxygen gas is transmitted through the centre of each burner to consume the disengaged carbon, thus adding to the intensity of the light. This light is collected into a focus by means of mirrors, and again diffused through lenses of different forms. Crystals of the octahedral facet, combined with prisms, seem to be most generally approved. The advantage this mode of lighting possesses is, that while brilliant and effective, it is soft and pleasant. It is the invention of Mr. Gurney, and is employed in lighting public offices. In the House of Commons this light is made to descend through ground glass plates, over which the apparatus is so contrived that the light can with ease be varied from pale moonlight to bright sunlight. The glass is fitted air-tight, so as to prevent any oppressive heat from the Bude light entering the house.—*Cream of Scientific Knowledge.*

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—At a meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr. Blake stated, that he was able to cure the most desperate case of toothache (unless the disease was connected with rheumatism), by the application of the following remedy to the decayed tooth:—Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous spirit of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply them to the tooth.

ECLIPSES IN 1842.—There will be five eclipses next year, viz., three of the sun and two of the moon. On January the 11th, there will be an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich; January 26, a partial eclipse of the moon, visible; July 8, a partial eclipse of the sun, visible; July 22, partial eclipse of the moon, invisible; and Dec. 31, an annular eclipse of the sun, invisible.

BANKRUPTCY.—From a return to the House of Lords recently made, we extract the following "number of fiats issued:—In 1832, town, 756; country, 944—Total, 1700. In 1833, town, 518; country, 765—Total, 1283. In 1834, town, 599; country, 780—Total, 1379. In 1835, town, 557; country, 737—Total, 1294. In 1836, town, 483; country, 724—Total, 1207. In 1837, town, 531; country, 1408—Total, 1939. In 1838, town, 306; country, 781—Total, 1087. In 1839, town, 445; country, 1040—Total, 1485. In 1840, town, 466; country, 1413—Total, 1897. The above period comprises the entire fiats issued under the bankrupt act 1 and 2 W. 4, c. 56. The bankruptcies have increased, it appears, nearly 80 per cent. during the last three years. They stand thus in Manchester alone:—In 1838, 82; in 1839, 199; in 1840, 204. The average rate of country bankruptcies, it appears, has been 955; and the average rate of town bankruptcies 518 per annum, during the above years. The great increase, therefore, in bankruptcies, has been in the country.—*Facts and Figures, No 1.*

THE POOR SUPPORT THE POOR.—Half the poor's rates are paid by persons rated at less than 10*l.* per year; and in some parts of England and Wales, two thirds of the rates are paid by such parties. In the Bath Union, there are not less than 3000 householders rated at less than 10*l.* per year, and many hundreds rated at less than 5*l.*

THE HARVEST MOUSE.—The smallest of British quadrupeds is supposed to be the harvest mouse, hitherto found only in Hampshire, and which is so diminutive, that two of them put into a scale just weighed down one copper halfpenny. One of these nests of the little animals was procured by Mr. White. It was most artificially platted, and composed of wheat blades, and perfectly round, about the size of a cricket ball. It was so compact and well filled, that it would roll across a table without being discomposed, though it contained eight young ones. This wonderful cradle was found in a wheat field suspended in the head of a thistle.

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—For several months past a portion of the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway, the project of which is now abandoned, has been the scene of continual experiments, performed with a view to ascertain the practicability of a new system for propelling carriages along a line of rail. The force employed for this purpose is simply that of atmospheric pressure, and of the mode in which this force has been rendered available by the inventors, as seen in the specimen of their apparatus laid down for the space of half a mile at Wormwood Scrubs, we will endeavour to give a brief description. Between the rails upon which the carriages move is laid a continuous cylinder of cast-iron, having all the appearance of a common gas or water-main; within this tube, which is internally coated with a greasy preparation, a piston attached to the leading carriage of the train is fitted air-tight; and the slanting iron plate which establishes the connexion between the piston rod and the carriage passes through a longitudinal and flexible valve, forming the upper portion of the main. Now, it is evident that the carriage being in this position, if a vacuum be formed in that part of the tube which is before the piston, the air, which gains admittance behind it through that portion of the valve opened by the iron plate alluded to, will force the piston forward, and with it the entire train. This vacuum is produced in the tube by means of an air-pump communicating with it, and worked by a stationary engine. It is proposed that when the system is extensively applied, the tube should be divided into sections of suitable length for exhaustion, and separated by a peculiar kind of valve, constructed for the purpose; it will therefore be necessary that a separate engine be stationed at each of these intervals throughout the road, and which have been determined at 2½ or 3 miles. The longitudinal valve which forms the upper part of the main, and portions of which are continuously raised as the carriage travels, is bedded in a composition of bees' wax and tallow; and as the carriage moves on, a heated tube runs over this composition, and seals the valve hermetically after the passage of the piston; so that when the carriage moves from one section of the tube to another, that which it leaves behind remains air-tight, and is again fitted for exhaustion. We were recently present at the performance of some experiments on the apparatus in question, on which occasion the carriage travelled over the portion of rail laid down—which, as we have said, extends to half a mile, with the most perfect ease; and, notwithstanding the rough and irregular manner in which the rails are laid down, was propelled at a maximum speed of 30 miles an hour. To give a notion of the time which would be occupied in producing a sufficient vacuum in 3 miles of tube, the proposed length of each section, we will state that from a barometric gauge in the engine-house, a vacuum equal to 17½ inches of mercury was obtained in one minute; a distance of three miles could, therefore, be exhausted in about six minutes.—*Times.*

A POPULAR FALLACY.—"When you are eating, leave off hungry." Do no such thing. Supposing your appetite to be honest and hearty, no pampered craving for delicacies—but a natural demand for wholesome food—why then no shabby instalments, no ounce in the pound compositions with hunger—pay in full. The claim of the stomach is a just one, and let it be handsomely satisfied. The constitution, physical or moral, must be peculiar that can derive either comfort or benefit from perpetual dunning. Leave off hungry!—Pshaw!—as well say when you are washing yourself leave off dirty. There is only one reasonable reason that can be urged in favour of thus bringing a meal to an "untimely end"—namely, that you cannot get enough to eat. In such a case necessity makes the absolute, and you may leave off as "hungry as a hunter" who has not caught his hare. But with the whole joint before you, eat your fill. As for the rule, there is only one maxim of the kind that is worth anything—namely, "When you are dying, leave off alive."—*New Monthly.*

A LUCKY HIT.—At the city dinner the lord mayor had the happy recollection and the nice tact to observe that—

"He remembered the alacrity with which Sir Robert Peel came over from the continent upon being summoned by the Queen to form an administration some time ago, and he was rejoiced to find the right hon. baronet in the elevated situation he was so well qualified to fill."

The alacrity with which Sir Robert came over to form an administration is indisputable, but it was not on the summons of the Queen, or, if it was, it was at the summons of the Queen "who did it all"—the Queen Adelaide. Sir Robert's memory, according to the report of the *Times*, must be as short as that of the lord mayor, for in his reply to the ugly reminiscence, he appears to have said—

"The lord mayor had referred to the occasion on which he (Sir R. Peel) had returned from the continent, at the command of her Majesty, to form a new administration. He hoped that now the attempt would be more successful than it proved to be upon that occasion."—*Examiner*.

POLITICAL EMPIRICISM.—I now come to political quacks. Their name is legion. There is one particular place in which they are a most plentiful crop. Need I mention it? Does not every reader at once point to the House of Commons? There there are nightly exhibitions of the most consummate quackery. The whole parliamentary conduct, indeed, of many of the members is, from the commencement to the close of the session, one uninterrupted exhibition of empiricism. They bring particular motions forward for no other purpose than to bring themselves forward. With certain questions they appear wondrously conversant; their information and their knowledge having, according to the homely expression, been got up for the nonce. Eight days before delivering their marvellously intelligent speeches, they were perfectly unacquainted with the question. And their information being the result of what is called "cramming," it will soon vanish from their minds. If you converse with them six or seven weeks afterwards on the subject, you will find that they have relapsed into their pristine ignorance. Their speeches at the time contained everything they knew; their supposed intimacy with the question did not extend one iota beyond what they communicated to the House, and through the House to the country.—*Lights and Shadows of London Life*, by the author of "The Great Metropolis."

PSALM TUNES.—"Religious harmony," says Collier, quoted by Bishop Horne, in his masterly sermon on church music, "must be moving, but noble withal, grave, solemn, and seraphic, fit for a martyr to play and an angel to hear." Such is the character of the ancient music of the church of England; but sad havoc has been committed in modern times by the introduction into many of our churches of vulgar and light productions, devoid of the slightest pretensions to taste, and full of the grossest offences against the laws of musical composition. Such psalm tunes as those composed by B. Milgrove, Shoel, Madan, Tucker, Husband, Rippon, Leach, and a host of other pseudo-musicians of the same stamp, full of solos, attempt at fugue, and the like, should be most rigidly excluded; and the compositions of such men as Croft, Green, Boyce, Battishill, Arne, Jackson of Exeter, Hayes, Wainwright, J. Smith, Stanley, Jeremiah Clark, Nares, &c., made use of. We are quite aware that a very great number of persons prefer vulgar and trashy compositions to sound classical music, and argue that because a melody happens to please them, it must be necessarily good. This is, however, just as absurd as if an uneducated clown were to maintain that some vulgar ballad, full of offences against the rules of syntax and prosody, was superior to the poetry of Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, or Dryden. Music has its grammar as well as language; and any composition in which the rules of musical grammar are disregarded must be bad, however pleasing it may happen to be to persons who have not a competent knowledge of the science.—*Church Magazine*.

PORK IN ALGIERS.—We find the following extraordinary, and, as it appears to us, incredible statement, in a letter from Algiers of the 1st inst., published by the *Sentinelle* of Toulon:—"A lady of Algiers, who some time ago buried one of her children, recently obtained permission from the municipal authorities to have the grave and coffin opened, for the purpose of placing in the latter a still-born infant. The coffin was found to be entirely empty, and an inquiry being set on foot as to the cause of the disappearance of the remains of the first child, it was ascertained that the grave-digger, who is the owner of an immense number of pigs, and who supplies most of the pork butchers of Algiers, fed his pigs with the corpses which he buried. In his house were large quantities of human flesh chopped up, and, on examining the graves in the cemetery, every coffin was found empty. A discovery was also made in the house of the grave digger, of jewellery to the value of 50,000*fr.* which had been buried with the bodies. The criminal is arrested, and the prosecution going on; but what a dreadful reflection it is for many persons to think that they may have been eating pork fed with the flesh of their own relatives. The use of pork has been interdicted for some time, and all the grave digger's pigs have, by order of the Procureur-General, been killed and instantly buried."—*Galignani*.

SOMETHING NEW.—The pupils of a school in Hampshire having exhausted every ordinary pretext for obtaining a holiday, hit upon a new one which deserves notice—they signed a round robin, expressing their anxiety for the health of their masters, and begging them to take a holiday—which the pupils, on the part of themselves and guardians, would willingly consent to—for the sake of the precious health of their much-approved good masters.

A poor man lately applied to a clerical *bon vivant* in the country to preach a funeral sermon on his deceased wife, at the same time requesting to know the expense. "Two guineas," was the reply. "Couldn't you do it for one?" "Why, I could preach you a sermon for one guinea, but it would not be worth your hearing."

Mr. Pollard, of Baltimore, a well known temperance lecturer in America, was addressing a large audience, and, appealing to their hearts, exclaimed:—"Fathers! you have children; or if you have not, your daughters may have!" a "bull" which produced much merriment in the meeting.

Life is the mainspring of existence. When it is broken by death, time is kept no longer.

FIVE FACTS.—A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

LITERATURE.

Egypt and Mohammed Ali. Illustrative of the Conditions of his Slaves and Subjects. By R. R. MADDEN, M.D. London: Hamilton and Co., 1841.

DR. MADDEN has furnished us here with a right pleasant book—a portion of which was originally published in the shape of letters, in the *Morning Chronicle*. We have read it with much interest, and can cordially recommend it to the perusal of our friends. It presents us with much information in a popular style—light, sketchy, and easily readable. The design of the work is a laudable, a benevolent one—one proving its author to be deeply interested in the promotion of the great cause of humanity. The topics introduced are sufficiently various—all tending to illustrate the present condition of Egypt under the government of the remarkable man in whom the vice-royalty is vested. The work would seem to have been written on no settled plan—the author, in the former portion of it especially, appearing to have set down without arrangement, whatever happened to be uppermost at the moment of writing, in his own mind. This may probably be accounted for by the original mode of publication, but it certainly detracts somewhat from the value of the work. Nevertheless, what is lost in unity, is partly compensated for, by the freedom thereby secured. The reader parts with Dr. Madden as with an intelligent and kind-hearted friend, who without effort, and in a conversational tone, has detained him for some hours, in furnishing his mind with authentic information on matters of great interest, but with which, perchance, he was previously altogether unacquainted. We cannot do better than imitate the accomplished writer in the freedom of his method; and therefore abstaining from any elaborate discussion on subjects which might otherwise suggest copious materials for thought, we shall place before our readers such extracts from the work, as may best serve to whet their curiosity, and prompt the desire to read the entire volume.

And first for a picture of Mohammed Ali himself—

"Mohammed Ali is now in his 72nd year. He is hale and strong in his appearance, somewhat bent by age; but the energy of his mind, the vivacity of his features, and the piercing lightning of his glance, have undergone no change, since I first saw him in the year 1825, nearly fifteen years ago. He is about five feet six inches in height, of a ruddy fair complexion, with light hazel eyes, deeply set in their sockets, and overshadowed by prominent eyebrows. His lips are thin, his features regular, extremely changeable, yet altogether agreeable in their expression when he is in good humour. At such times, his countenance is that of a frank, amiable, and highly intelligent person. The motion of his hands and his gestures in conversation are those of a well-bred person; and his manners are easy and even dignified. He perambulates his rooms a great deal when he is at all disturbed, with his hands behind his back, and thinks aloud on these occasions. He sleeps but little, and seldom soundly; he is said by his physicians to be subject to a determination of blood to the head, attended with epileptic symptoms, which recur with violence when he is under any unusual excitement.

"His only language is the Turkish, and he speaks it with the greatest fluency, and in the most impressive manner. In his conversation, he is sprightly, courteous, and intelligent. On every subject, he gives those about him the impression of a shrewd, penetrating, right-thinking man. He speaks very distinctly (thanks to the effects of English dentistry) and with remarkable precision. He is simple in his mode of living, eats after the European manner at table, and takes his bottle of claret almost daily. His manners are extremely pleasing, and his general appearance prepossessing; his expression, as I have before said, is that of a good humoured, amiable man; but when he is disturbed in his mind, he seems not to have the slightest control over his feelings nor over his features; and when he is displeased, his scowl is what no man would willingly encounter twice."—pp. 11—13.

The character of the singular man whose portrait is given above, is thus traced out—

"The great defect in the character of the present ruler of Egypt is, the total ignorance he exhibits of the obligations he owes to the people over whom he reigns. But in forming an opinion of this disregard of their condition, it is necessary to bear in mind that Mohammed Ali is but a fortunate soldier, and, perhaps for the interests of France, a lucky accident in the land of mis-rule. He never had the advantages of education. The mere ability to sign his name, he attained to after the age of forty; he belongs to a religion whose doctrines are inimical to public interests; he sprang from the command of a lawless horde of Albanian soldiers, to the government of a country that had always been oppressed; and he has had to maintain himself in power, in spite of a master whose ordinary means of putting down rebellion, or usurpation, have been the practice of treachery and cunning—the customary policy of the Porte towards its vassals whenever they aimed at independence, or accumulated wealth enough to tempt the cupidity of the Turkish government."—pp. 36, 37.

If Mohammed Ali has not been wholly spoiled, it is not for want of the efforts of those who surround him. The following extract proves that he is not wanting in some of the nobler elements of character, and under other training might have proved a beneficent ruler.

"The sycophants about him have rung in his ears the praises of his military renown—they compare him to Napoleon—they call him 'the Napoleon of the East.' One of them lately related, in my presence, an oration which he had that day delivered to him. He said, 'Sire, the world is filled with your name; France knows how to appreciate the greatness of it. I feel myself utterly insignificant in your presence—the honour of addressing Mohammed Ali is too great for so humble an individual.' Now this seems hardly credible, nevertheless it is most true; and even the grossness of the adulation was far more hyperbolic in the original than I have rendered it. This language was held to Mohammed Ali by a man of high repute; but he did not think proper to make mention of the reply which the Pacha made to him. The Pacha's interpreters, however, did not suffer it to be lost; and it certainly was very creditable to Mohammed Ali—when the French gentleman ended speaking of his insignificance, the humbleness of his rank, &c., the Pacha put his hand on his breast, and said, 'Sir, the heart of one man beats the same as the heart of another.'

"Who can think of the man who was capable of uttering these words, and not lament that one who could feel all that this rebuke implied, had not fallen into the hands of better counsellors than the coterie of Frenchmen, Greeks, and Italians, by whom he is surrounded."—p. 53.

Dr. Madden appears to think slightly, and not without sufficient reason, of the much vaunted reforms introduced by the vice-

roy. The plant itself may be a good one, but everything depends upon the mode in which it is put into the soil. The reforms of the Pacha are not likely to grow. If they outlive him, which appears questionable, it can hardly be for long.

"If Mohammed Ali would civilise his people, he must begin by bettering their condition; if he would educate the children of the fellahs, he must leave the fathers bread; if he would fill the schools, he must disband his armies; if he would send 'the schoolmaster abroad' in Egypt, he must limit the functions of the tax-gatherer and the Turkish soldier; in a word, if he would humanise his people, he must soften their dispositions by other means of improvement, than by the constant use of the cudgel and the courbash."—p. 80.

The most interesting and most important portion of the volume is that which refers to slavery and the slave-trade of Egypt. The following extract gives us an insight into the character of Mohammed Ali, and though long, will be read with great interest.

"On the 4th of August, 1840, I presented to his Highness Mohammed Ali, at his new palace in Alexandria, an address from the Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held in London, and signed on the part of the Convention by the venerable Thomas Clarkson. This address was expressive of the great satisfaction felt by the Convention at the part taken by his Highness in his expedition into Eastern Africa when he verbally prohibited at Fezagliou, the practice pursued by his army of making slave hunts, for the purpose of supplying his army with slaves, and even of paying the soldiers with the men stolen in the countries where his troops were stationed. The address further expressed an anxious desire, that this barbarous trade should be totally prohibited in every part of his dominions.

"His Highness received the address with apparent feelings of the greatest satisfaction, and the deepest interest in the object of its prayer. He entered into an animated conversation with Colonel Hodges her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and myself on the subject of slavery in general. And I have seldom seen him apparently so pleased with any communication made to him, and to all appearances so well disposed towards the subjects on which he was addressed, as on the present occasion. In fact, nothing could be more gracious than his reception of the address.

"In the course of the long conversation that took place, I was greatly struck with the shrewdness of his observations. He spoke a good deal, and not one word that was not pertinent to the subject, or calculated to make the impression he desired. In the course of this conversation, he said, 'I have thought a great deal on the subject of slavery for months together; I have thought on this subject. It is a difficult question to settle here. It is a question of law, and as such it must be decided on in Constantinople,' and with a very significant smile 'If you would succeed in putting down slavery, you must go to Constantinople.'

"I replied, 'it is because we are very desirous of success, we look to your Highness for putting an end to the abominable traffic in Egypt. It is in the power of your Highness to prevent it on the part of your own subjects.' He smiled and said, 'In shallah,' I would be very glad to abolish it altogether; but we must give the people education first, slavery here is a very different thing to what it is in your countries.' I said 'it was a bad thing everywhere, however the slaves were treated, the men were stolen and their country was ravaged.' 'You found it a difficult thing to abolish slavery in your colonies,' said Mohammed Ali, 'and here the difficulty would be much greater, for the people are accustomed to the services of the slaves, and if there were no more to be found in the market, they would complain as they did before, when I prevented my troops making the slave hunts in Sennar.'

"The Consul observed, 'that the existence of the slave market in Alexandria was a scandal to the place.' The Pacha replied, 'what can be done? slavery exists by law, and it is only at Constantinople it can be changed.' 'I told his Highness that the subject we had been speaking about was the trade in slaves, and that it depended upon him to put a total stop to the engagement of his people in it.'

"The Pacha then said, 'I have read lately, that a European vessel had been seized with slaves carrying them to the West Indies, so that you have not yet been able to put down the trade yourselves.'

"I said it was very true that two European countries, Spain and Portugal, disgraced themselves by suffering their subjects to carry on this trade, and that the trade, so far from being put down, was greater than it ever had been, for—that the ravages of this trade annually lost to Africa little short of 300,000 human beings, about one-third of which survived the hardships they encountered, and lived to be sold into slavery in Cuba and the Brazils.'

"The Pacha replied, 'The difficulty is to civilise them in their own country, and accustom them to modes of life like ours. I tried to make soldiers of them some years ago, but they died here, and wherever they were sent; on one occasion about 7,000 of them died in a short time. It was the difference of living and the change from the bare necessities of life to a sudden abundance of food, which affected their health, and caused them to perish; now I have only three or four hundred of them, and I do not allow my people to make slave hunts to procure them any more. In their own country they live on almost nothing. There is no peace amongst them—here is one tribe living on this mountain—here's a second marauding on another—here's a third at war with both, all at war, hunting one another, and making slaves.'

"To this I replied, 'In order to sell them, they did so; and the prayer of the memorial I had the honour to present to his Highness was, that he would prevent his people from taking any part in this trade, and give all his assistance to suppress it.' He seemed extremely pleased, and concluded the conversation by saying, 'May it please God to enable me to do so.' But I have so little faith in 'Turkish' 'In shallahs,' that I was a little suspicious of the human assistance intended to be given to our cause by his Highness. The fact is, nothing has been yet done in Egypt to give any effectual check to the slave trade."—pp. 110—114.

We should like to have given Dr. Madden's picture of a slave-hunt, but our space forbids. The quotations already inserted will give a fair specimen of the staple of the book. To the friends of freedom and humanity, as well as to the reading world in general, we heartily commend a volume which has much interested us in the perusal.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *Serious Thoughts*, generated by perusing Lord Brougham's Discourse on Natural Theology; with a few broad Hints on Education and Politics. By a STUDENT IN REALITIES. London: John Brooks, 421, Oxford-street. 1836.
2. *The Poetical Flights of a Factory Youth*. By JOSEPH KIRKHAM. London: Cleave, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.
3. *History of the Wine Question, and Defence of Ultra Teetotalism from Recent Attacks*. By F. R. LEES. Douglas, F. R. Lees, Advocate Office. Sold by Pasco, Paternoster-row. 1841.

4. *Teba Concordiæ; or, a Letter to the future Prime Minister, relative to the Pacification of Ireland and the Condition of the Church*. By the Rev. FRANCIS DIEDRICH WACKERBARTH, A.B. Lichfield: Lomax.
5. *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine for Oct. 1841*.
6. *The Church of England Quarterly Review for Oct. 1841*. Painter, Strand.
7. *The Churchman for Oct. 1841*. Painter, Strand.
8. *The Village Churchman for Oct.* Painter, Strand.
9. *The Eclectic for Oct. 1841*. London: Jackson and Walford.
10. *The Baptist Magazine for Oct. 1841*. Houlston.
11. *Ward's Library of Standard Divinity.—The Reformed Pastor: showing the Nature of the Pastoral Work*. By the Rev. RICH. BAXTER. Ward and Co.
12. *The Crisis; or, the Great Religious Revolution, and the Fall of the National churches, &c. &c., according to the Revelations of St. John; with a scriptural View of the Second Advent*. By the Rev. B. D. Bogie, Rector of Lusby. London; W. Ball. Perth: D. Wood, 1839.
13. *Parley's Penny Library and Treasury of Knowledge and Entertainment and Delight*. Published Weekly. Cleave, Shoe-lane.
14. *Forbes's East India and Colonial Guide*, containing a Body of Practical Information. London: Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster Row. 1841.
15. *The Scottish Congregational Magazine for October*. Glasgow: Maclellan.
16. *The Rejoinder. A reply to the Rev. Baptist Noel's "Plea for the Poor."* By CHARLES BROOKER. Cleave, Shoe lane.
17. *What are the English Roman Catholics to do? A letter to Lord Edward Howard*. By ANGLO-CATHOLICUS. Painter, Strand.
18. *Minutes of the Congregational Union for 1841, with Report of the Committee*.
19. *Fourth Annual Report of the Colonial Missionary Society*.
20. *The Union of Church and State Anti-Scriptural and Indefensible*. By the Rev. W. THORN, Winchester. London: Jackson and Walford.
21. *The Revival of Religion*. A discourse delivered at Manchester, at the Anniversary of the East Lancashire Auxiliary Missionary Society, June, 1841. By RALPH WARDLAW. Glasgow: Fullarton. London: Jackson and Walford.
22. *America and the Corn Laws; or Facts and Evidence showing the extensive Supply of Food which may be brought from America, and the Effects of the Restrictive System on the British and the American Trade*. By JOHN CURTIS, of Ohio, United States. Manchester: Gadsby. Printed for the National Anti-corn-law League.
23. *Historical Memorials relating to the Independents, or Congregationalists, from their Rise to the Restoration of the Monarchy, A. D., 1660*. By BENJAMIN HANBURY. London; printed for the Congregational Union.
24. *Lights and Shadows of London Life*. By the Author of "RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS." London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit street.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A public meeting of the friends of the Evangelical Voluntary church Association, was held at the Eastern Institution, Commercial road, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. This spacious room was filled by a most respectable auditory. Sir Culling E. Smith, Bart., occupied the chair, and able addresses were delivered by the Revs. Dr. Fletcher, J. Carlile, Mr. Foster (of Jersey), C. Stovel, J. Burnet and C. Hyatt. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

"That this meeting fully recognises the voluntary principle as the only one on which the church of Christ can legitimately and safely rely for its support and extension."

"That this meeting contemplates with great satisfaction the working out of the voluntary principle in the strenuous efforts now making by the established churches of this empire to secure their spiritual independence; and hails as one of the most gratifying signs of the times their avowed determination to carry out that principle at the total sacrifice (if necessary) of state support."

"That while this meeting devoutly recognises the hand of Almighty God in the present posture of the voluntary question, it would urge upon the avowed friends of that principle the importance of their contributing their full share to its advancement and ultimate triumph."

A meeting was held in Westgate chapel, Bradford, on Wednesday week, to welcome the return from Copenhagen of the Revs. J. E. Giles of Leeds and Henry Dowson of Bradford, and to hear the result of their appeal to the court of Denmark on behalf of the baptists in that kingdom: an account of which has already appeared in our columns. Though a short notice only had been given of the meeting, the chapel was crowded to excess. The Rev. James Acworth, A.M., occupied the chair. Before the meeting separated, a vote of thanks was passed to the Revs. Messrs. Giles and Dowson for the manner in which they had discharged the duties of their mission; also to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Sir H. W. Wynn, and other officers of state for assistance rendered to the deputation; and to Joseph John Gurney, Esq. and Mrs. Caroline Fry, for their strenuous and truly Christian exertions on behalf of the persecuted brethren. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. Joseph Davis of London, J. Ingham, P. Scott, and F. Clowes.

A similar meeting was held in South Parade Chapel, Leeds, on Friday evening, which was very numerous and respectably attended.

The distressing calamity which has recently happened to the family of Mr. Crouch, of Ridgemount, Beds, in the case of poisoning noticed in a former number, was improved in the Baptist chapel at the above place, on Sunday week, by the Rev. J. H. Brooks, who delivered a most impressive sermon to a highly respectable and deeply affected congregation, from Mark xiii. 33.

On Wednesday, the 15th September, the Rev. Joshua Harrison, late student in Homerton college, was ordained to the pastoral office over the church assembling in Edmonton and Tottenham chapel. The Rev. S. A. Davies, of Enfield, commenced the service; the Rev. Algernon Wells delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. Dr. Henderson asked the usual questions; the Rev. Dr. Pye Smith offered the ordination prayer; the Rev. John Clayton, jun. (Mr. Harrison's pastor), gave the charge from Isa. lxi. 1; and the Rev. J. J. Davies, Baptist minister, of Tottenham, concluded with prayer. In the evening, the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, preached the sermon to the people from Rom. xv. 20.

A new church at Clapton, built by voluntary contribution, was consecrated on Thursday by the Bishop of London. The resident clergy, the parochial authorities, and a large number of ladies attended the service. The clergyman appointed is the Rev. Mr. Powell, whose father gave the ground on which the church stands.

A new Wesleyan chapel was opened at Reepham on Sunday week. The services were conducted on Sunday and Monday by Messrs. Chettle, B. Dixon of Harby, Horton, and Davenport, and the collections amounted to twenty guineas.

On Thursday last, the new independent chapel, in Cutting's lane, which has been entirely re-built in the Gothic style, was opened for public worship. The Rev. J. Sherman, of Surrey chapel, preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon in the morning to a highly respectable and numerous audience, amongst whom were a great number of ministers and influential persons in the connexion from various parts. Appropriate addresses were delivered in the afternoon by different ministers, and the Rev. Caleb Morris, of Fetter-lane, London, preached in the evening to a very large congregation. The collection from the three services was about 60*l*.

The Rev. S. Clark, of Chard, has accepted an invitation to undertake the oversight of the newly formed Baptist church in Bridport.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 6, at the independent chapel, Winchester, (by the Rev. W. Thorn,) the Rev. FRANCIS BROWN, Wesleyan Association Minister, and second son of Mr. W. Brown, painter, of Louth, to Miss MARY ORME, of Scropton, Derbyshire.

Oct. 15, at Marylebone church, Vice-Admiral JOHN COLVILLE, tenth Baron Colville, to the Hon. ANN LAW, third daughter of the late Lord Ellenborough, and sister of the present peer.

Oct. 13, at Ebenezer chapel, Ramsgate, by the Rev. John Adey, of London, the Rev. R. P. ERLEBACK, of Mere, Wilts, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. THOS. WOODLAND, of Ramsgate.

DEATHS.

Oct. 10, at his residence, Vine House, Seven Oaks, Kent, Sir JOHN BAILEY, one of the Judges of the court of exchequer.

Oct. 7, in his 33d year, much respected and regretted, the Right Hon. FREDERICK JOHN LORD MONSON.

Oct. 16, Lieutenant-General Sir JOSEPH FULLER, G.C.H. At the family residence in Bryanston-square, after a protracted illness.

Oct. 13, at his residence at Tottenham, in the 94th year of his age, THOMAS COAR, a member of the Society of Friends.

Oct. 13, of laryngeal phthisis, (at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. P. TURNER, Holyhead Road Academy, Wexbury), the Rev. J. PICKERING, aged 52, in the full hope and comfort of the gospel of Christ.

Oct. 17, of cramp in the stomach, Mr. W. B. MARSHALL, of the New Walk, Leicester. He was in the enjoyment of perfect health, until before a few minutes of his death.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, October 15.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 85:—

Baptist chapel, Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. H. Thurnall, superintendent registrar.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

ALLETSON, THOMAS, and FRANKLAND, THOMAS, Liverpool, oil merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

DREW, ROBERT, 8, Wells street, Camberwell, and late of King's street, Holborn, to surrender Oct. 26, Nov. 26: solicitor, Mr. Billing, King street, Cheapside.

IRDALE, WILLIAM, Smithriding, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer, Oct. 30, Nov. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Lake and Waldron, Basinghall street, and Messrs. Jaques and Co., Ely place, Holborn, London, and Messrs. Battie and Clay, Huddersfield.

NIELD, JOHN, Quick, Yorkshire, NIELD, JAMES, Dukinfield, Cheshire, NIELD, JOHN, jun., and HOLT, JOHN, Charlesworth, Derbyshire, cotton spinners, Nov. 4 and 26: solicitors, Mr. Perkins, 15, Gray's inn square, London, and Mr. J. Parry, Manchester.

POUNTNEY, H. MUIREY, jun., Birmingham, grocer, Oct. 25, Nov. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., 41, Bedford Row, London, and Messrs. A. and T. S. Ryland, Birmingham.

SAUNDERS, JOHN, Plymouth, porter merchant, Oct. 26, Nov. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Lane and Pridoux, Goldsmiths' hall, London, and Mr. H. Pridoux, Plymouth.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM HENRY, Norwich, apothecary, Oct. 19, Nov. 26: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, 20, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs. Beckwith and Co., Norwich.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BOYACK, WILLIAM, and CARMICHAEL, CHARLES, Dundee, flax spinners, Oct. 21, Nov. 11.

COOK, JAMES, Dundee, merchant, Oct. 21, Nov. 11.

GUTHRIE, JAMES CARGILL, Dundee, merchant, Oct. 19, Nov. 9.

HOGG, JAMES, Stonehaven, clothier, Oct. 21, Nov. 18.

KNOX, JAMES, Edinburgh, solicitor, Oct. 20, Nov. 17.

LOCKERBY, JOHN, Seroggs cottage, near Lockerby, stone mason, Oct. 22, Nov. 12.

TELFER, WILLIAM, Hawick, manufacturer, Oct. 22, Nov. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 8, Brooks, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, grocer—Nov. 6, Bryant, Stamford hill, Middlesex, coal merchant—Nov. 13, Harman, Charles street, Middlesex hospital, and Starch green, Hammersmith, coach maker—Nov. 12, Ashton, Pall mall, tailor—Nov. 13, Atkinson, now or late of King William street, City, tarpauline manufacturer—Nov. 13, Stow, Charles place, York road, Lambeth, draper—Nov. 5, Redhouse, 3, Gloucester place, Old Kent road, tailor—Nov. 5, Bean, Long acre, coach maker—Nov. 5, Blair, Hook, Surrey, coal dealer—Nov. 5, Gingell, West Smithfield, City, and York street, York road, Lambeth, hay salesman—Nov. 5, Smith, Bartlett's passage, Fetter lane, stationer—Nov. 5, Mould, 1, Union place, New road, Marylebone, wine merchant—Nov. 5, Carr and Co., Leeds, flax spinners—Nov. 11, Watson, now or late of Bentley Grange, Yorkshire, tanner—Nov. 5, Mackenall, Truro, Cornwall, common brewer—Nov. 11, Dawson, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, grocer—Nov. 6, J. and S. Holt, Liverpool, glass manufacturers—Nov. 8, Hayward, Manchester, wholesale and retail bookseller—Nov. 9, Fletcher, Manchester, wholesale and retail bookseller—Nov. 12, Marston, Manchester, yarn merchant—Nov. 10, A. H., and R. Brown, Liverpool, slaters—Nov. 12, Dickson and Glover, Liverpool, seed and spice merchants—Nov. 6, Bell, Liverpool, linen draper.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 5.

Wilson, Leeds, timber merchant—Addison, Preston, and Gibson, Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Petley, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, draper—Gratrix Preston, Lancashire, machine maker—Thompson, Nafferton mills, Yorkshire, corn miller—Kellmann, 67, St. Martin's lane, Middlesex, pianoforte maker—Hood, Brownhills, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer—Burton, new corn exchange, Mark lane, London, corn factor—Williams, Bristol, wholesale and retail ironmonger—Dash, New Windsor, Berkshire, innkeeper—Heywood, now or late of Exeter street, Strand, wine merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

C. and J. Groves, Highgate, grocers—Baumann and Braun, 22, London wall, cap manufacturers—W. and J. Ridge, Exeter, tailors—J. and H. J. Lias, Finsbury street, Chiswell street, silversmiths—Barlow, Manchester, and Bacon, Bury, Lancashire, pawnbrokers—Whitlaw and Hogg, 14, Finsbury place, Finsbury square, surgeons—Dimoline and Maby, Bristol, musical instrument manufacturers—Gurson and West, Newport, Essex, grocers—Casper and Lipman, Manchester, tailors—M. and J. Kay, Pontefract, Yorkshire, blacksmiths—Gladstone and Co., Liverpool, chain cable and anchor manufacturers—Rigby and Scott, Liverpool, corn brokers—Candlish and Wilson, Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, drapers—Wylde and Pannell, 2, York place, Denmark hill, Camberwell, Surrey, milliners—W. and G. Gandy, Princes street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturers—Hirstwood and Leyland, York, china painters—Ehrenspurger and Händler, 4, Lawrence Pountney place, Cannon street, Middlesex, merchants—Schalla and Helm, 60, Mark lane, London, merchants—Turton and Co., Sheffield, manufacturers of table knives—G. and W. Galpin, Dorchester, butter factors.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

INSOLVENTS.

COE, MILES, Goldsmith street, Wood street, Cheapside, laceman, Oct. 19.

GANDY, GEORGE, 16, Princes street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer, Oct. 18.

BANKRUPTCY SUPPLEMENT.

POTTER, GEORGE, and POTTER, SAMUEL, Manchester, and of Birkaere, Lancashire, calico printers.

BANKRUPTS.

BORROWDALE, WILLIAM, Branthwaite, Cumberland, paper and paste board manufacturer, Nov. 2, 30: solicitors, Mr. William Edward Stubbs, Furnival's-inn, London, and Messrs. W. H. Perry, Whitehaven.

BRIDGMAN, JESSE, and DRYLAND, WILLIAM, Upper Chapman street, St. George's

East, tallow melters, Oct. 26, Nov. 30: solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Mansion house place.

CATLOW, ROBERT, Leeds, victualler, Oct. 27, Nov. 30: solicitors, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple, London, and Mr. T. F. Foden, Leeds.

DORRINGTON, GEORGE, Percival street, Goswell street, printer, Oct. 26, Nov. 30: solicitor, Mr. Goddard, King street, Cheapside.

SEARLE, COOPER, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, printer, Oct. 23, Nov. 30: solicitors, Mr. Thomas Parker, 10, St. Paul's Church yard, London, and Mr. Charles D. Leech, jun., Bury St. Edmunds.

THOMPSON, HENRY, late of King street, Chadwell street, Clerkenwell, and now of Thornhill bridge place, Islington, timber merchant, Oct. 26, Nov. 30: solicitor, Mr. Charles John Shoubridge, 3, Bedford row.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DEWAR, ALEXANDER CUMMING, Edinburgh, boot and shoe maker, Oct. 25, Nov. 15.

LANCASTER, THOMAS, and KENNEDY, WILLIAM, Renfrew, calico printers, Oct. 26, Nov. 16.

MACNAIR, ROBERT, Glasgow, merchant, Oct. 26, Nov. 22.

WATT, JOHN, Montrose, cabinet maker, Oct. 23, Nov. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 11, Mackenzie, King's Arms yard, Coleman street, merchant—Nov. 11, Hays, Meriton's wharf, Bermondsey, mariner—Nov. 9, Ross and Murray, Leadenhall buildings, Gracechurch street, merchants—Nov. 11, Appleford and Co., Holborn bars, drapers—Nov. 9, M'Nair, Abchurch lane, merchant—Nov. 11, Tozer, Duke street, Grosvenor square, carver and gilder—Nov. 9, Terry, Shoe lane, quill merchant—Nov. 9, Bellemois, Pemroy street, Old Kent road, manufacturing chymist—Nov. 9, Turnbull, 31, Arundel street, and 9, Howard street, Strand, boarding housekeeper—Nov. 11, Thompson, Long acre, upholsterer—Nov. 9, Hall, Piccadilly, upholsterer—Nov. 11, Warnaby and Richardson, 71, Wood street, Cheapside, silkmen—Dec. 4, Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener—Nov. 9, Rodgerson, Hylton Ferry, Durham, ship builder—Nov. 11, Blurton, Field hall, Staffordshire, gentleman—Nov. 12, Braddick, Baptist Mills, Bristol, and Sodbury, Gloucestershire, tanner.

CERTIFICATES—Nov. 9.

M'Kinlay and Marr, Silver street, Wood street, London, rectifiers—Davis, Liverpool, merchant—Nutter, Paul street, Finsbury, London, brewer—Tattersall, Liverpool, corn merchant—Simpson, Sheffield, grocer—Fawcett, Manchester, and of Colne, Lancashire, and also of London, manufacturer—Losh and Co., Manchester, and Carlisle, calico printers—Palfreyman, Sheffield, scrivener.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Phillips and Burnet, 28, Moorgate street, London, tailors—Rattray and Powell, 18, Bedford place, Commercial road East, ironmongers—Hollis and Co., Worksop, Nottingham, brush head manufacturers—Pinder and Wilson, Sheffield, ironmongers—Bowlby and Reynolds, Sunderland, general merchants—Gladstone and Co., Liverpool and Manchester, common carriers of timber (so far as regards Gladstone)—Grove and North, Bilston, Staffordshire, tallow chandlers—W. and C. Massey, Liverpool, china and earthenware dealers—Vallance and Wickens, Henfield, Sussex, seed crushers—Stanley and Heane, Newport, Shropshire, attorneys—Hobson and Co., Liverpool—Lock and Gresham, Nottingham, pawnbrokers—Hopkins and Northen, Deptford, Kent, potters—Hopwood and Haslam, Harwood, Cockey-moor, and Holcomb-hey, Lancashire, quarrymen—Witham and Co., Sheffield, screw manufacturer (so far as regards Whitham).

BRITISH FUNDS.

There has been a fall of not much less than 2 per cent in the value of consols in the past week—a more extensive depreciation in the national stocks than has occurred at any period since the last panic in banking, monetary and commercial affairs, which took place in 1835-6. Consols, after recovering on Thursday and Friday, again receded on Saturday, the news from America by the Sheridan packet being considered anything but satisfactory. On Monday the depression continued, every other consideration giving way to the intense anxiety for news from America.

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Linseed, English, sowing 54s. to 59s. per qr.	Coriander..... 10s. to 16s. per cwt.
Baltic, ditto..... — .. —	Old..... 16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing..... 48 .. 54	Canary, new..... 95 .. 100
Mediter. and Odessa 50 .. 54	Old..... 100 .. 105
Hempseed, small..... 40 .. 45	Extra..... — .. —
Large..... 48 .. 50	Caraway, old..... 50 .. 52
Clover, English, red..... — .. — per cwt.	New..... 48 .. 52
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Mustard, brown, new 10 .. 14 pr bush.
Flemish, red..... — .. —	White..... 9 .. 13
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Trefoil..... 16 .. 28
New Hamburg, red..... — .. —	Rye grass, English... 30 .. 42
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Scotch..... 18 .. 40
Old Hamburg, red... — .. —	Tares, winter..... — .. —
Ditto, white..... — .. —	New..... 6 .. 7 6d.
French, red..... — .. —	Large, foreign..... — .. —
Ditto, white..... — .. —	Rapeseed, English, new 36l. .. 40l. pr. last

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Oct. 18.

There was a general improvement in the demand for all descriptions of Irish butter last week; prices advanced 2s. to 3s. landed and on board. The transactions were on a larger scale, and the appearances at the close of the market indicated a further improvement. Prices have advanced in all the Irish markets. The best Dutch is 106s. to 108s. per cwt. The demand for prime singed bacon landed has rather exceeded the supply; 62s. and 60s. was freely paid for sizeable and heavy. There is nothing of moment doing on board. Lard continues in small supply; prices rule 76s. to 78s. Fine small hams go off well, and at high prices. No change in the demand or price of beef or pork.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Oct. 18.

There is very little business at present in the hop market, and some anticipate the continuance of this dullness till about Christmas. On the one hand the holders want full prices, and the buyers show little alacrity in giving them. The rather flat sale at the Weyhill fair has not encouraged purchases in the borough, and there is some difference in the quotations given by the dealers, who cannot well fix the rate while so little is going on. The duty is backed at not higher than £140,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 18.

There was a full average supply of beasts on sale this morning, the quality of which was good. The beef trade was somewhat renovated, at an improvement in the quotations obtained on this day se'nnight, of full 2d. per 8lbs.; the best Scots readily producing 4s. 8d., and a fair clearance was effected. The arrivals of sheep were moderately good, yet decidedly more business was passing in them, but without any variation in the currencies. Most of the sheep, notwithstanding the late heavy rains, came to hand in good saleable condition. We had a fair number of calves on the market, which sold slowly at barely last week's prices. Neat small porkers sold briskly, at improved rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef..... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Veal..... 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton..... 3 4 .. 5 0	Pork..... 4 8 .. 5 6

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday.....	561	4,522	138	412
Monday.....	3,314	24,330	101	527

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 18.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.				Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef	3s.	9d.	to 3s. 4d.	Inferior Mutton	3s.	8d.	to 3s. 10d.
Middling ditto	3	4	.. 3 6	Middling ditto	4	0	.. 4 6
Prime large ditto	3	6	.. 3 8	Prime ditto	4	6	.. 4 8
Prime small ditto	3	8	.. 3 10	Veal	4	8	.. 5 6
Large Pork	4	8	.. 5 0	Small Pork	5	2	.. 5 8

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Oct. 18.

The arrival of potatoes to the port of London during the past week have been as follows: viz., from Yorkshire, 618 tons; Devons, 330; Jersey, 125; Irish, 90; Kent and Essex, 550; Scotland, 80; total, 1793 tons. The demand at the water side is improving. York Reds..... per ton 70s. to —. Kent and Essex Whites per ton 50s. to 60s. Devons..... 70 .. — Jersey and Guernsey Whites 50 .. 55 Scotch..... 70 .. — Irish..... 50 .. —

WOOL.

LEEDS, Oct. 15.—Sales during the present week have been steady, but not extensive. Prices stationary.

SCOTCH.—In consequence of the public sales of foreign, at which the attendance was numerous, there has been more demand for laid Highland wool this week, at quite as good prices. White Highland continues scarce and in demand. Good crossed wool is in demand, as well as good Cheviot; inferior of both classes are almost unsaleable.

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 18.

Stewart's, 22s.; Hetton's, 21s. 9d.; Lambton's, 21s. 9d.; Haswell, 21s. 9d.; Whitwell, 20s. Arrived, 94 ships.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

TEA.—The public sales which offered 12,000 packages, were well attended to-day; the trade were desirous to purchase, and black Tea sold with spirit at full rates. Pouchong sold better than was expected, but for green Tea easier rates were taken; of 9,500 packages passed 7,000 packages were actually sold at the following rates: Congou, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d.; Pekoe Souchong, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 8d.; Pouchong, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 11d.; Hyson, mid. to fine, 2s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; Imperial, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d., and Gunpowder, 3s. 3d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. Company's Congous were in demand, and the cash price was firm at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Further public sales are declared for Tuesday next.

COFFEE.—There was rather more demand to-day from the home trade, and at the public sale 204 bags Ceylon sold at 65s. to 66s. 6d. for good and fine ordinary, being the full value; 100 packages Mocha partly sold; middling yellow at 109s. and ordinary brown at 63s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The demand was brisk to-day for all sorts of West India Sugar, and higher rates were paid for both yellow and brown sorts. The private purchases amounted to 1,000 hhds. and tierces. At public sales 100 hhds. Barbadoes went briskly 1s. 6d. to 2s. above the rates of the last sale; middling to fine yellow fetched 64s. to 72s. and low heavy 59s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The holders continue to keep up prices, and 47s. 3d. to 47s. 6d. is the price quoted for fine Yellow Candle on the spot; there is, however, so much distress in the trade, that little business is doing.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH

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A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, AN APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. ALEXANDER FLETCHER, author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottager's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministers:

Rev. W. B. COLLYER, D.D., Peckham, Rev. J. DAVIES, Bristol, Rev. G. LEGG, Bristol, Rev. J. GILBERT, Islington, Rev. S. LUKS, Chester,
Rev. G. COLLISON, D.D., Hackney, Rev. S. RANSOM, Hackney, Rev. H. CALDERWOOD, Kendal, Rev. J. E. GOOD, Gosport.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., author of "Mammon."

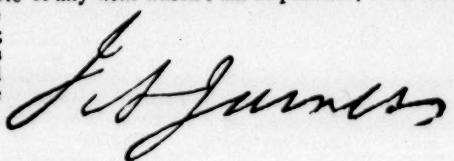
The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

Epsem.



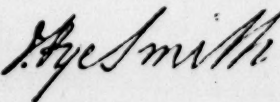
A superficial survey of it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires, or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves.

Birmingham.



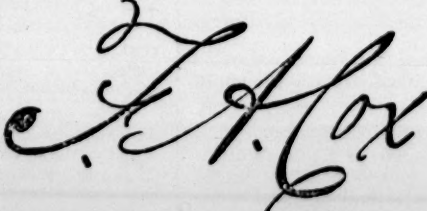
I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship.

Hemerton.



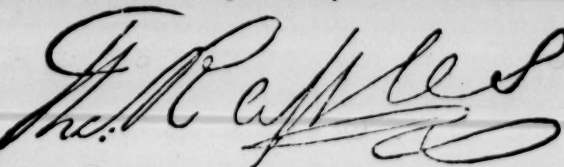
It is not till after a careful perusal that I gave an opinion of Mr. Fletcher's "Guide to Family Devotion." This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it.

Hackney.



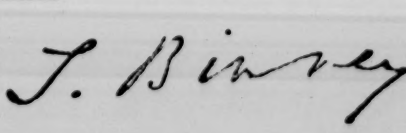
I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

Liverpool.



On examination, I am much pleased with it, ("A Guide to Family Devotion,") and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me.

Weigh-House.

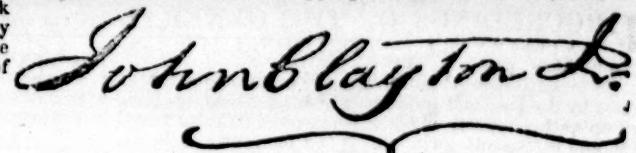


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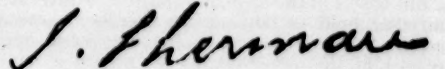
I highly prize your volume of "Family Devotion," and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of Scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households.

Hackney



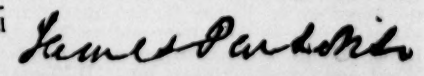
I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship, for want of a selection of Scriptures adapted to family reading; this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,

Surrey-Chapel House.



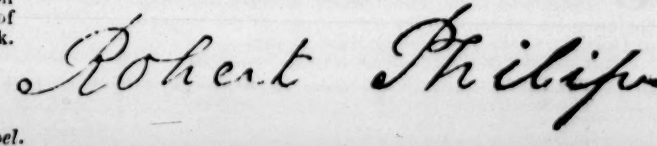
I have been particularly pleased with the adaptation of the several Hymns, Portions of Scripture, and Prayers, to each other. The general character of the whole is excellent; and I trust the work will be found eminently useful in the promotion of domestic piety. That result will, doubtless, be esteemed by you an ample reward for the labour you must have expended.

Fork.



I regard this "Guide" as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, "Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work.

Maberey Chapel.



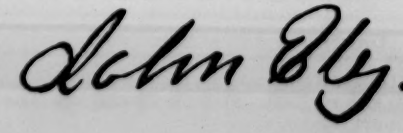
The evangelical strain of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean, not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each Divine Person of the Triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the gospel.



Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street.

Your volume has, to my mind, several characteristic recommendations. The addition of sacred song, and especially of scripture reading to morning and evening prayer, I regard with great satisfaction. Your scripture selection also appears to be at once judicious and comprehensive. Allow me to add, that I have been delighted to find, at whatever page of your work I have opened, a strain thoroughly evangelical; the expressions of repentance towards God, and faith in the great atonement, seem to me essential to every prayer.

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Published by request.

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BIBLE MONOPOLY.

AT the close of a Lecture on the Bible Monopoly, delivered by Mr. Dow, in the Friar Lane Chapel, Nottingham, on the evening of the 12th inst., Mr. Dunn in the chair.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hatch, seconded by Mr. Banks—

1. That this Meeting, being of opinion that a Bible Monopoly is most unjust in principle, and highly injurious to the public interests, pledges itself to a cordial co-operation with the Rev. Dr. Thomson, John Childs, Esq., and others, for its immediate abolition.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Peacock, seconded by Mr. Royce—

2. That this Meeting respectfully begs the Members of the Home Missionary Society about to assemble in this town, to represent to her Majesty the Queen the manifold evils of a Bible Monopoly, and beg that her Majesty may immediately destroy it.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Wells, seconded by Mr. Moore—

3. That Messrs. Dunn and Dow be a deputation from this Meeting, to lay these resolutions before the Home Missionary Society.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. Royce—

4. That these resolutions be advertised in the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist* newspapers.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Hilton, seconded by Mr. S. W. Moore—

5. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Dow, for the Lecture he has just delivered.

JONATHAN DUNN, Chairman.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION, held in London in June, 1840.

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COUNTY of DURHAM Newspapers.

Extract from the latest Stamp Returns, showing the numbers supplied to the Newspapers of the County of Durham, in the year ending June 30, 1841:—

The GATESHEAD OBSERVER	108,000
The Durham Chronicle	61,237
The Sunderland Herald	56,500
The Northern Times	53,000
The Durham Advertiser	40,000

Of the five Newspapers published in Durham, three are Liberal, two Tory; and, as might have been expected in a county returning eight liberal members to parliament, and only two Tories, the liberal newspapers have by far the largest circulation. The two journals at the bottom of the table are the two Tory papers of the county; and their united circulation is considerably less than that of the *Gateshead Observer* alone.

The *Observer* is a Commercial and Shipping organ, and as an Advertising Medium takes a leading station in the county. The official returns of the Advertisement Duty paid from the 5th of January, 1840, to the 5th of July, 1841, show that

The GATESHEAD OBSERVER paid for 7,708 advs.	
The Sunderland Herald	5,007
The Durham Chronicle	4,590
The Northern Times	4,461
The Durham Advertiser	3,620

Orders and Advertisements received by Mr. Barker, 33, Fleet Street; Newton and Co., Warwick Square; Messrs. Hammond, 27, Lombard Street; Mr. Reynell, 42, Chancery Lane; Messrs. Clarke and Lewis, 4, Crown Court, Threadneedle Street; Mr. S. Deacon, 3, Walbrook; and Mr. Darkin, 14, Aldersgate Street, London, with whom the *Observer* is filed; and also at Lloyd's and Peel's Coffee-houses, the Hope Coffee-house, Haymarket, and the Hole in the Wall, and Red Lion, Fleet Street.

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